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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA
PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE PEACE IN THE WORLD
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
NARCOTIC DRUGS
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of the following documents adopted by the twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991.

(a) Final communiqué (annex I);

(b) Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs (annex II);

(c) Report and resolutions on economic affairs (annex III);

(d) Report and resolutions on cultural affairs (annex IV);

(e) Resolutions on organic statutory and general questions (annex V).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 11, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 63, 66, 68, 69, 73, 77, 79, 81, 96, 97 and 98, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST MERCIFUL, THE MOST COMPASSIONATE

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY)

HELD IN ISTANBUL, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY 24-28 MUHARRAM 1412H, CORRESPONDING TO 4-8 AUGUST 1991

At the kind invitation of the Republic of Turkey and in accordance with the decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy), was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H, corresponding to 4 to 8 August 1991. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Turgut OZAL, President of the Republic of Turkey.

2. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
2- Afghanistan.
3- The State of United Arab Emirates.
4- The Republic of Indonesia.
5- The Republic of Uganda.
6- The Islamic Republic of Iran.
7- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
8- The State of Bahrain.
9- Brunei Darussalam.
10-Burkina Faso.
11-The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
12-The Republic of Benin.
13-The Republic of Turkey.
14-The Republic of Chad.
15-The Republic of Tunisia.
16-The Republic of Gabon.
17-The Republic of the Gambia.
18-The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
19-The Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.
20-The Republic of Djibouti.
21-The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
22-The Republic of Senegal.
23-The Republic of Sudan.
24-The Syrian Arab Republic.
25-The Republic of Sierra Leone.
26-The Republic of Somalia.
27-The Republic of Iraq.
28-The Sultanate of Oman.
29-The Republic of Guinea.
30-The Republic of Guinea Bissau.

31-The State of Palestine.
32-The State of Qatar.
33-The Republic of Cameroon.
34-The State of Kuwait.
35-The Republic of Lebanon.
36-The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
37-The Republic of Maldives.
38-The Republic of Mali.
39-Malaysia.
40-The Arab Republic of Egypt.
41-The Kingdom of Morocco.
42-The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
43-The Republic of Niger.
44-The Federal Republic of Nigeria.
45-The Republic of Yemen.

B. THE FOLLOWING SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- The Islamic University of Niger.
- The Islamic University of Uganda.

C.- THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), Jeddah.

D. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.
- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

E. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES ATTENDED AS INVITEES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.

F. OBSERVERS

i) State:

Republic of Mozambique.

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations Organisation.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.
- Organization of African Unity (OAU).

G. INVITEES:

- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- The OIC Contact Group on the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

3. The Conference was opened by His Excellency Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey, who, in his inaugural address, welcomed the participating delegations.

Noting the pleasure of the Turkish Government in relation to hosting the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul for a second time in the last two decades, he paid tribute to the remarkable progress achieved by the OIC in bringing the Islamic countries together and in promoting solidarity and cooperation among them.

His Excellency Turgut Ozal observed that the OIC had successfully adapted itself to the changing conditions on the international scene and underlined the importance of the multi-dimensional nature acquired by the activities of the OIC as it evolved and matured.

Drawing attention to the momentous challenges confronting the Islamic world at this particular junction of history, the President of Turkey recalled the tragic ordeal brought about by the recent Gulf crisis and its aftermath. Explaining Turkey's clear and principled stand throughout the crisis aimed at the restoration of legitimacy and the full reversal of the consequences of aggression, he stressed the necessity of laying down firm foundations capable of preventing the recurrence of similar incidents of lawlessness. In this respect, he also referred to the need of avoiding further divisions and harmful recriminations within the Islamic Ummah.

His Excellency Turgut Ozal, elaborating on the twin processes of political liberalization and economic transformation unfolding in Europe, commended the role of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) framework and structures in spawning these processes and expressed his belief in the possibility for the Islamic world to take steps in a similar direction. Reaffirming Turkey's readiness to share her experience gained within the CSCE system, President Ozal underscored the crucial role which the OIC could play in this regard with the aim of achieving just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation.

The President of Turkey identified economic cooperation as the best and most effective method to achieve peace and stability, citing as example the evolution in Western Europe towards greater harmony through economic integration. In this context he highlighted the contribution made by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation to increase and expand such relations among the Member States of the OIC. Also referring to the scheme in operation over the past four years whereby the Islamic Development Bank promotes the exports of the Member States and to the Framework Agreement for Preferential Trade among Islamic nations, he praised the support and collaboration afforded by the Member States without which these concrete achievements could not have been possible. Focusing on the development of economic cooperation in the Middle East, His Excellency Turgut Ozal emphasized the substantial complimentarities among the economies in the region. To explore the potentials in one such field, President Ozal said, a "Middle East Water Summit" would be held in Istanbul in November 1991 and referred to his proposal for the construction of a "Peace Water Pipeline" that would benefit nine Member States of the OIC.

His Excellency the President of Turkey said that the Islamic world stood to gain from the era of democratization and liberal economic policies dawning in

Central and Eastern Europe. This era, he said, promised more freedom for the Islamic communities in these countries, better prospects for the preservation of their religious identity and a congenial atmosphere for their practice of the Islamic faith. He pointed out that, the relaxation of tensions in the international context would enable scarce economic resources to be increasingly diverted from military to civilian use, thereby contributing to the welfare of all peoples. All sectors of business in the Member States of the OIC could avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the process of privatization in the former communist countries. However, he said, better coordination of economic policies, enhanced cooperation and greater solidarity among Islamic countries were indispensable in order to assess and utilize these prospects and opportunities in a most efficient manner.

His Excellency President Turgut Ozal also elaborated on the revival of religion being witnessed as part of the process of change underway in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. As confirmed by history, he said, people believing in God build stronger societies. He underlined the importance for the world community of remaining vigilant against dangers that could result from a rekindling, between Muslims and Christians, of ancient conflicts. In this context, he drew attention to the fact that thirst for power could lead some people to exploit even the smallest differences among nations and factions to achieve their objectives. To prevent such a dangerous course, the President of Turkey told the Conference, societies and individuals need to be more tolerant towards each other and emphasized that this had been the message he repeatedly conveyed to the Christian countries in the West in almost all his statements.

The President of Turkey gave a concise description of his country's transformation into a prosperous market economy and underscored Turkey's will for increased cooperation with neighbouring and other Member States of the OIC. He thanked the OIC Secretary General for the latter's admirable performance and contributions in the service of the Organization. Looking forward to the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Senegal, he expressed confidence that combined efforts embracing the ensemble of the Member States would ensure its success.

His Excellency Turgut Ozal concluded his address by wishing success to the 20th Meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and, expressing the hope for it to become a significant new milestone in the history of the OIC, reaffirmed that the Islamic Ummah can, indeed must, meet the challenge of the new era lying ahead in the progress of humankind.

4. On the proposal of His Excellency Amr Moussa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency President Turgut OZAL as an official document of the Conference.

5. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Senegal, the State of Kuwait and the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency President Turgut OZAL for patronizing the Conference by his presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the excellent arrangements it had made for the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

6. His Excellency Mr. Amr Moussa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers delivered a statement at the opening session, which he considered to be a report by the Chairmanship of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. He expressed the thanks of the Member States to Turkey for the constructive efforts it has exerted, under the leadership of President Turgut Ozal, to host the present Conference and for the excellent preparations made in this respect. He also expressed sincere appreciation for the comprehensive inaugural speech delivered by the Turkish President.

His Excellency Amr Moussa referred to the many transformations taking place in the world and requested the Organization of the Islamic Conference to keep abreast of these transformations. He expressed his regret at the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait which came as a surprise to the Islamic States during the convening of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference and which threatened the foundations of security, stability and solidarity. He highlighted the firm stands taken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to confront this crisis by condemning the Iraqi invasion and demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the return of its legitimate government. He recalled the efforts exerted by President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, in his capacity as President of the State assuming the Chairmanship of the Nineteenth Islamic

Conference, to contain the crisis and seek the restoration of Islamic and international legitimacy; these efforts were pursued until the liberation of Kuwait was achieved.

The Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers emphasized the necessity of stepping up efforts to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East following the liberation of Kuwait. This is to be done by utilizing the momentum generated by the application of the principles of international legitimacy on the Gulf crisis; by supporting the principle of exchanging land for peace, rights and security, in affirmation of the provisions of international and Islamic legitimacy contained in Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council, and in the resolutions of the OIC, concerning the recovery of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people; and by rejecting duplicitous positions and double standards. He considered the settlement policy followed by Israel in the occupied Palestine and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as an obstacle to peace. He condemned the Israeli practices directed against the citizens of the occupied territories, which are in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

His Excellency Amr Moussa stated the readiness of the Arab parties to take part in the peace conference with the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people and in the presence of the United Nations and the European Community. He demanded that Israel should not attach conditions to its participation in the conference so that a just and lasting peace may be established. He asked for the removal of the causes of fear and lack of trust and called for the establishment of security for all states and peoples without exception. He emphasized that the removal of all the weapons of mass destruction is one of the most important foundations of security, because security is indivisible. He stressed the necessity of refusing any arrangement which may give any privilege to any party to the detriment of the other, through systems of control and verification applicable to all. He asked for ensuring security for all states and peoples involving the minimum of armament so as to allow the mobilization of the resources of the Islamic Ummah for development within the context of the peaceful settlement of all regional conflicts, in an environment of security, peace and stability.

He welcomed the adoption of the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which is considered an important achievement by which the Islamic States should be guided when making the domestic legislations.

He also referred to the role of Al Azhar Al Sharif in enriching cultural, educational and fiqh cooperation among Islamic States. He called for coordinating researches on Seerah and Sunnah in the Islamic world in conjunction with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

His Excellency Amr Moussa stated the position of the Organization on the various issues included in the agenda in implementation of the resolutions of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. In his address at the inaugural session of the Ministerial Conference, the OIC Secretary General, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, expressed his delight at being in the city of Istanbul, which hosted, back in 1976, the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; Istanbul, that prestigious, bustling and dynamic city, whose past and present attest to the impressive and rich history of Turkey and to its considerable contribution to the harmonious development of Islam and Islamic civilization.

The Secretary General was keen to express, once again, to Turkey, its people and its Government, his fraternal esteem, distinct appreciation and deep gratitude for their constant support to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and their unfailing commitment to joint Islamic action.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid added that this tribute was addressed, naturally and above all, to the Head of State of this great country, His Excellency Mr. Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey, whose highly inspiring message had the distinct merit of addressing our concerns, hopes and legitimate aspirations.

Upon commending the action of President Turgut Ozal at the head of IFSTAD Scientific Council and of COMCEC, the OIC Secretary General highlighted his role as a deserving pioneer and active militant in favour of joint Islamic action and as well as his prominent contribution to the activities of the OIC, its subsidiary organs and its specialized and affiliated institutions.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid then dealt with the invasion and occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi troops at the very time in which the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was being held in Cairo. He stressed the stubbornness of Iraq and its refusal to comply with any of the appeals addressed to it or any of the initiatives and measures aimed at ensuring its withdrawal from Kuwait.

This stubbornness led the OIC Member States and the international community to denounce and condemn Iraq's move as a blatant aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait, in violation of all Charters and international Conventions.

Concluding, the Secretary General declared that "now we must undertake to face the untold human sufferings which have beset the peoples of this region, rebuild that which has been destroyed and dress the deep wounds caused by this crisis. To do this we must seek to ensure the correct and integral implementation of the numerous UN Security Council resolutions which are designed to bring peace to the Gulf region.

Dealing with the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid recalled the collective and solemn oath to devote our efforts and means to the liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied by the Zionist enemy, and to assist the martyred people of Palestine struggling for decades to recover their usurped rights and to set up on the land of their forefathers, their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

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Having hailed the valiant Palestinian people's blessed Intifadah, the Secretary General recalled the various peace initiatives, since King Fahd's peace plan, endorsed in 1986 by the Arab Summit of Fez, the Palestinian peace proposals, the Arab initiatives for a settlement on the basis of international legality, concerning the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

He paid a resounding tribute to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the PLO for their firm, courageous and highly positive stand in favour of the peace process on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. Such an attitude is markedly different from that shown by the Israeli government. The latter seems to fear as always peace and has chosen to multiply the impediments on the road to peace. That government is rejecting the option of land for peace, pursuing its policy of implanting settlements in the occupied territories and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and is attempting to dictate to the Palestinian people the composition of the delegation representing them in the peace negotiations.

The OIC, went on the Secretary General, is called to increase, in these particularly crucial times, its support to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadah and maintain strong pressure on Israel on an international scale. The world is ever more becoming conscious of the real intentions and dark designs of that country.

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid warmly congratulated President Elias Hrawi, President of the Republic of Lebanon, and the Government of Lebanon for the success achieved in the matter of national reconciliation, and of consolidation of the State and of Lebanese sovereignty on the whole of the national territory.

Concerning the situation in Afghanistan, the Secretary General urged Member States to increase diplomatic pressure to help remove the last obstacles to the ongoing process of political settlement, and invite the Afghan Mujahideen to close ranks and adopt unified positions at this crucial stage.

Concerning the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, on the other hand, the Secretary General recalled the resolution adopted on this question by the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and expressed his belief that the dispute can be settled by political means in the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.

With respect to Somalia, the Secretary General expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the last sessions of the National Reconciliation Conference, marked essentially by agreeing on cease-fire and by collective commitment to work for reconciliation, national unity and reconstruction. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid commended the initiatives of the President of the Republic of Djibouti, His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon, in furtherance of the peace process.

Concerning the Cyprus question, the Secretary General recalled that the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus have always been the object of active sympathy at the OIC where the Muslim Turkish community has had observer status for many years.

He called on Member States to take action and coordinate their efforts along the lines of the recent proposals of the UN Secretary General calling for quadripartite negotiations to solve the Cyprus question.

Evoking the situation of the Muslims in Southern Philippines which still remains a matter of concern for Member States, the Secretary General affirmed that the time has come to find a solution to this question which has been on the agenda of our successive Conferences for fifteen years, in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the Bangsamoro people and in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Tripoli Agreement.

Dealing with the situation in Africa, the Secretary General pointed out the major challenges that threatened the modest gains painfully achieved throughout thirty long years of considerable sacrifice; namely in the Sahel region where the Muslim populations waged a daily war against poverty, disease, illiteracy and natural disasters. He invited the Member States of the OIC to be the promoters and initiators of new action founded on the principles of Islamic solidarity, in order to help African countries master current difficulties and their national objectives in terms of economic development and social progress; solutions which necessarily address the problem of indebtedness and increased assistance for purposes of development.

The Secretary General concluded his address by recalling the profound upheaval occurring on the international scene and asserted that "the new Islamic order must enable us to draw from our present sufferings and current difficulties the reasons underlying our hopes and determination to conceive and edify together our future in order to avoid the obvious risk of marginalisation besetting our nations."

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8. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Safa Giray, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey as the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Excellency Safa Giray Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey delivered a statement in which he called upon his colleagues the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries to combine their efforts for the success of the Conference and delivered a vote of thanks to His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and H.E. Amr Moussa, Current Foreign Minister, for their unique contributions to the work of the OIC during their tenure as Chairman of the Ministerial Conference.

Noting that the meeting was held at a critical juncture of international relations as the first one of its kind since the unfortunate events in the Gulf area, he emphasized the need for a genuine display of resolute and coherent attitudes in facing the challenges that lie ahead. To facilitate the adoption of such attitudes, he suggested that the working procedures of the OIC could be improved by assigning subordinate bodies to elaborate on those issues not yet ripe enough to be tackled at the Ministerial level, thus sparing adequate time for the latter to discuss important political issues on which sufficient preparatory consultative efforts have been spent.

His Excellency Mr. Safa Giray also stressed the necessity to make utmost of this Conference in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity and attune the progress of the Islamic Ummah with the new direction towards multifold cooperation currently gaining momentum on the international scene, especially in the economic field.

10. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Cameroun, the State of Kuwait and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt was elected as the Rapporteur-General.

11. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by His Excellency Ozdem Sanberk, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Head of Delegation of the Republic of Turkey.

The Conference decided to entitle this Session "Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy."

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

12. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Excellency Mr. Amr Moussa, Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

13. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

14. The Conference listened to statements of their Excellencies Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdul Meguid, the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Mr. Budomir Loncar, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia representing the Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

15. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and their request for membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference.

16. The Conference also heard a statement made by His Excellency Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

17. The Conference listened also with fraternal sentiments to the message of the representatives of the Islamic communities in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania and Yugoslavia.

18. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analysed the situation in the Islamic world and on the international scene after the Gulf crisis as well as in the light of the profound transformation in East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

19. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the activities carried out under the auspices of Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

The Conference expressed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, to the President of the Republic of Senegal H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, to the President of the Republic of Turkey H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, and to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, for their keen interest and sagacious guidance in promoting intra-Islamic Cooperation in these vital fields.

20. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of the Secretary-General prepared in consultation with the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of Resolution No. 1/19-ORG on the functioning of the OIC and the subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken by the Secretary General to implement this important resolution and to draw a Strategy of Joint Islamic Action to be submitted to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

21. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

Republic of Turkey:

- US$ 30,000 for Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US$ 15,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity fund.
- US$ 960,000 for Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries.
- US$ 220,000 for the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture.

Republic of Tunisia:

- US$ 15,400 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

- US$ 9,602 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US$ 3,000 for the Al-Quds Fund.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN:

- US$ 50,000 for the Al-Quds Fund.
- US$ 40,000 for Islamic Solidarity Fund.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

Reaffirmed that it had given a piece of land for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

22. The Conference welcomed with gratitude and appreciation the generous offer of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host on the blessed soil of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and within the sacred premises of the Ka'aba in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the First Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to seek solutions to the problems facing them and explore future prospects. It expressed its warmest thanks and consideration to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on behalf of Muslim communities and Minorities in particular, on behalf of Muslims in general.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

23. The Conference affirmed its active solidarity and total support for the just struggle of the valiant Palestinian people. It saluted with great pride the heroic steadfastness and immense sacrifices of the Palestinian people, the continuation and escalation of their blessed Intifadha against the repressive practices of the Israeli forces of occupation, and their valiant resistance to its brutal and barbaric methods. It called on Member States to extend all forms of political and economic support to the Palestinian people.

The Conference strongly condemned the continuation of the policy of establishment of settlements and expansionism of the Israeli government, and its expulsion of Arab citizens in violation of fundamental human rights and all international treaties and covenants, considering that the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories constitute a major obstacle in the way of the international efforts being exerted to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The Conference called on the international community to promptly provide urgent international protection to the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation, to force Israel as the occupying and aggressor State to implement all the articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

The Conference also urged the U.N. Secretary General to call a meeting of the States signatories to the Fourth Geneva Convention to promptly take the necessary measures in order to force Israel to comply with the clauses of the said Convention in keeping with its international obligations.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the persistent implementation of the scheme of transferring Soviet, Falasha, and other Jews to Israel and settling them extensively in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and occupied Syrian Golan, which will pave the way for world Zionism to carry out its colonialist design aimed at establishing the so-called "Greater Israel" which constitutes an immense danger to the historical rights of the Palestinian people and threatens the security of Arab and Islamic States. It also called upon the Security Council to set up an international observer force to supervise and monitor the non-settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and occupied Syrian Golan and reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied territory and homeland, a right that the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged in its resolution 194.

The Conference, in this regard, appealed to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and the friendly countries concerned, to desist from according facilities, assistance and loans to Israel, until it complies with and implements the resolutions of international legitimacy regarding the settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Conference emphasized that the Palestinian Question is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It supported all the efforts being exerted to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the region of the Middle East, based on the resolutions of international legitimacy and called for the speedy convening of the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N., with the participation of the Permanent Member States of the Security Council as well as all concerned parties including the PLO, on an equal footing with other parties, in accordance with all relevant U.N. resolutions including resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council so as to guarantee the total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return and to self-determination and their right to establish their own independent State on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone has full right to represent them in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the agreements concluded between the United States and Israel regarding strategic cooperation between them, which provides for stockpiling U.S. weapons in Israel, which will encourage its policy of annexation and settlement to the detriment of the Arab territories. It reiterated its condemnation of Israel for its continuing refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency calling for submission of its nuclear facilities to international control and inspection.

24. The Conference urged the Member States to continue their efforts to oppose current attempts at rescinding the General Assembly resolution No. 3379 (1975) which considers Zionism as a form of racism.

25. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its refusal to abide by UN Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and forcefully applying its guardianship, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as for its annexationist policy and practices for implanting settlements, for seizing land. It considered all the foregoing measures null and void and viewed them as a violation of the principles and norms of International Law relating to occupation and war, in particular the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949.

26. The Conference declared the Islamic Ummah's commitment to liberate the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, first Kibla and Third Holy Shrine and reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and is the capital of the Palestinian State and reiterated its commitment to strengthen Islamic solidarity for liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to preserve the Arab Islamic character of the holy city.

The Conference expressed its strong condemnation of Israel for its plans of settlements particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It reaffirmed that all the measures taken to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif and impose Israeli laws on its Arab Palestinian inhabitants are null and void and called on the international community to condemn the continuing criminal acts against Al-Aqsa mosque and other Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and to force it to comply with all international resolutions, the latest of which are Security Council resolutions 672 and 681 which provide for the sending of a Committee by the U.N. Secretary General to investigate the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and provide the necessary protection to the Palestinian people and the Holy Places.

The Conference called on all states of the world to refuse to locate their Embassies and Missions in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thus expressing their non-recognition of the annexation by Israel of this Holy City.

The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and took note of all the recommendations made by the Committee at its Thirteenth Session in Rabat on 15 October 1990. The Conference called for the convening of an Islamic-Christian meeting in coordination with the Vatican and with the participation of other, eastern churches with a view to preserving the identity of that holy city and to preserve its religious and historic character.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the European Economic Community, and the Vatican for their constant support for the cause of Palestine, of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference, once again, affirmed the importance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf for the support of the struggle and jihad of the Palestinian people and their valiant Intifadha inside their occupied homeland and particularly the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; called on Member States to commit themselves to covering the Fund's approved budget and collecting donations for the Fund and its Waqf.

27. The Conference condemned the continued occupation by Israel of South Lebanon and the coercive and military operations perpetrated against the Lebanese citizens, and called for its immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territories. The Conference reiterated its support for the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized boundaries. It also reaffirmed the need to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolution 425 of 1978. It also expressed its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee as well as its support and endorsement of all measures taken by the Lebanese Government to exercise the authority of the State over entire Lebanese territory, so that it may rehabilitate and modernize its infrastructure and build up the facilities needed for economic prosperity. The Conference also called upon the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon whose establishment was decreed by the Baghdad Arab Summit.

28. The Conference recalled its declarations issued during the period between the Nineteenth and the Twentieth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It welcomed the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as its legitimate government.

The Conference affirmed the necessity for full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which consequently necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with UN resolutions thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq.

It also expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release.

The Conference held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay. It reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirmed the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

29. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognized and supported the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, Non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan. It called for a comprehensive political settlement and in this context welcomed the recent initiative taken by the United Nations Secretary General. It requested the OIC Secretary General to coordinate his efforts with the U.N. Secretary General and recommended that the OIC should have an active role in promoting a just political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Conference recognized that the formation of a broad based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their political, economic and social system free from outside intervention. It supported the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad based government in Afghanistan. The Conference also called for the creation of the necessary condition of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour.

The Conference decided to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. It renewed its call to all states as well national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan refugees.

It approved the recommendations made by the Secretary General on the study on reconstruction in Afghanistan prepared by the Islamic Development Bank and appealed to all Member States to extend financial and moral support for the implementation of these recommendations.

30. The Conference called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant United Nations Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement. It condemned the massive violation of the human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right to self-determination. It called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir. It expressed its deep concern on the prevailing tension in the region and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peacetime locations. It also renewed its willingness to send a good offices mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement. It also requested the Secretary General to constitute a three-member fact-finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

31. The Conference condemned the continuing U.S. aggression, threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya including the economic boycott measures and reaffirmed its solidarity with Libya in defending her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

32. The Conference reaffirmed its resolve to strengthen the security of the Member States and the cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and the principles of the Charter of the OIC and of the Charter of the United Nations. It reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries and reaffirmed the need for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, as well as the principles of non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

33. The Conference recognized that Confidence and Security Building Measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to significantly contribute to the enhancement of peace, security and stability throughout the Islamic world and to the strengthening of the climate of mutual trust and solidarity among Islamic countries, and invited Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on Confidence and Security Building Measures.

34. The Conference recognized that Small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and called upon Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small member states, for strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

35. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the states of the region concerned to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It welcomed the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-Nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis. It also requested the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons. It also called for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction, and welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East within the framework of United Nations and called for the early establishment of such a zone.

36. The Conference took cognizance of the current developments in international situation especially in Eastern and Central Europe and expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and

West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these and Islamic countries. It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States would respect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.

37. The Conference condemned the policy of apartheid and reaffirmed its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Harare Declaration and the United Nations resolutions which constitute the basis for turning South Africa into a non racist democracy. It noted the current process undertaken by the Government of South Africa in relation with the parties and political organizations of South Africa and urged this Government to accelerate the process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the apartheid system. It demanded that the South African Government take immediate steps to end violence and protect the lives and property of the black population. It also urged all the political organizations and all popular movements to end fratricidal conflict. It also appealed to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the apartheid system.

38. The Conference emphasized that the African economic crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah and welcomed the efforts of the African countries towards their economic recovery and development. It called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies to make a substantial contribution to the achievement of the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development. It also expressed the hope that the process of appraisal of the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-90 would result in the formulation of concrete measures and recommendations for sustained and sustainable growth and development in Africa beyond 1991. It also urged the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

39. The Conference urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel and appealed to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts. It also appealed to all donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance for rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources of the Sahel as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

40. The Conference reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros over the Island of Mayotte and requested the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. The Conference invited the Member States to use their influence with the Government of France collectively and individually with a view to urging it to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of this country.

41. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity and territorial integrity. It appealed to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and the resolutions of the OIC.

42. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the recent events in Somalia, which have caused immense suffering to the people and have grave implications for the national unity and territorial integrity of this Islamic country. While affirming that it is imperative to restore the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia, the Conference expressed its appreciation and full support for the efforts being made by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Djibouti and other fraternal countries as well as the Secretary General to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia and appealed to the Somali political leaders and movements to extend to them their fullest cooperation.

It requested the member states and the international community to extend urgent humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and to resume sustained economic cooperation with the Somali Republic.

43. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of dangerous nuclear and toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity, and called upon all states which produce dangerous and toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries. It urged all the Islamic countries to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic wastes.

44. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop and use science and technology for peaceful purposes in the economic and social fields. It invited the industrialized nations to facilitate the transfer of technology to the developing countries and to remove all impediments thereto. It also requested the Member States to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

45. The Conference also expressed its support to the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to obtain compensations in particular for the war aftermath left by colonialist powers on the soil of the Jamahiriya and which has resulted in serious human and material losses and wounded people among the innocent population.

46. Reaffirming its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus, the Conference expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot community in its rightful cause and adopted a new resolution on the subject. It called on the two parties to negotiate together to reach a settlement in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 649 (1990) and expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection. The Conference expressed its support for the on-going efforts of the United Nations Secretary General within the framework of his mission of good offices. The Conference underlined the key importance of respect for the principle of political equality in the attainment of a mutually acceptable solution. In this context the Conference considered the application of the Turkish Cypriot side for membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and decided in this respect to enhance the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the activities and meetings of all the organs of the Conference, including its subsidiary and affiliated bodies. The Conference also decided to remain seized of the Turkish Cypriot request for membership. The Conference called on Member States to increase and expand their ties with the Turkish Cypriot people in all fields, including trade, commerce, tourism, investment and sports. The Conference asked the Islamic Development Bank to undertake a comprehensive study of the economic situation in North Cyprus with a view to promoting the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community. Finally, the Secretary General was asked to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution, to make further recommendations as appropriate, and to present a report to the Sixth Islamic Summit and to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

47. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the continuous sufferings of millions of refugees in

various parts of the world, most of whom belong to the Islamic world. It expressed its concern on the decline in the level of international assistance for refugees and called upon member states to cooperate with the UNHCR and to secure additional resources to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in Islamic countries.

48. The Conference urged Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by Islamic communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States to play an effective role to protect them and to do their utmost in approaching states in which they live and urging these states to recognize their full right of citizenship and to grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them with equity in accordance with international Charters and Conventions relating to human rights and basic freedoms.

The Conference recommended that contacts be further strengthened between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic organizations and institutions in Member States, on the one hand, and between these Muslim communities, on the other with a view to putting an end to their isolation and to getting acquainted with their demands and needs.

49. The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimae aspirations, within the framework of the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. It noted the recent measures taken by the Government of the Philippines with a view to solving the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines. It urged the Government of the Philippines to continue to implement fully the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 in letter and spirit in order to pursue its efforts to grant autonomy to South Philippines as agreed upon with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

It reaffirmed its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

50. The Conference reiterated its total solidarity with the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and expressed its high appreciation for the continuing efforts of the OIC Contact Group and endorsed the recommendations of its last report. It took note with satisfaction of the new approach and decisions of the new Bulgarian leadership aiming at alleviating the plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in

Bulgaria and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to observe fully its contractual obligations and to put into effect all necessary practical measures and legal guarantees which could ensure a full restoration and respect for the minority's religious, linguistic and cultural rights and to eradicate discrimination against this minority.

The Conference also took note that OIC Contact Group will visit Bulgaria in the upcoming months and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to extend every assistance possible to the Contact Group in finding opportunities to make the necessary contacts and observations.

51. The Conference noted with concern that the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace continue to be denied and violated and urged that all their rights and freedoms, collective and inidividual, be fully respected.

52. The Conference took note of the various candidatures of Member States to the post in international organizations.

Concerning the election of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Conference also took note of the candidatures submitted by various countries for this post. It underlined that equity demands that the African continent assume, in its turn, this post, which has not been occupied by any African since the establishment of the United Nations. The Conference supported the list of African candidates for this post adopted by the African Summit, held in Abuja on 27 July 1991.

53. The Conference urged the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the amendment of the Charter to complete the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

54. The Conference recognized the importance of follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam; to be retained as an item on the Agenda of the ICFM Regular Session; and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint action by Member States and the General Secretariat of the OIC in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights. It invited Member States to coordinate their positions during the U.N. Summit Conference on Human

Rights to be held in 1993 on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

55. The Conference urged, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.

56. The Conference reiterated its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

57. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and noted the decisions of the said Committee.

58. The Conference reaffirmed the need for active support and effective participation of Member States in the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success and approved the 1991-92 Programme of Action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan. It appealed to Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all the assistance needed for the implementation of this Programme of Action.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

59. The Conference, once again, expressed its deep concern over the deteriorating international economic situation and its implications for Islamic States. It noted with anxiety the new economic transformations that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market in 1992 and hoped that the recent strengthening of relations between the European Community and the Central and Eastern European countries would not adversely affect trade exchanges between Member Countries and the European Community.

It urged Member States to intensify their efforts in economic and commercial cooperation so as to further consolidate the relations among Member States in the face of world challenges. The Conference also emphasized the need to pay due attention to the serious economic problems caused by the recent Gulf War and called for a study of the possibilities of closer cooperation for economic reconstruction and development to alleviate the devastating effects of the conflict.

60. The Conference requested the Member States to actively participate in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth U.N. Development Decade and urged them to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the system.

61. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the continuous escalation of the international economic crisis during the recent years in a manner that has generally done harm to the developing countries among which are African Member States, which are still suffering from the accumulation of foreign debts and its critical social consequences. It called for the increase in the Official Development Assistance granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular.

62. The Conference emphasized that the efforts being undertaken, by the developing countries, to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot alone succeed in reactivating growth and development without favourable international economic evironment. It expressed its deep concern at the decline in external financial resources available to developing countries for development and the reverse transfer of resources from developing to the developed countries and the risk of deviation of assistance.

63. The Conference appealed to the developed countries to take immediate measures aimed at world economic recovery and at accelerating the development process of the developing countries. It also appealed to the developed countries, national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to cutdown the debt of African countries through writing off debts, staggered settlements, deferred and amortizations, reduced or favourable interest rates. The Conference noted the need for direct economic cooperation among Member States, which will contribute to their development as well as to the preservation of peace and stability among them. It urged Member States to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

64. The Conference being apprised of the activities of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) decided to recommend to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1991 to issue a new mandate for the COMCEC for the formulation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action, taking into account the overwhelming changes which have taken place in the world since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

65. The Conference regarded deterioration of the Environment as a major global problem facing the world and expressed concern over the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, which threaten life-sustaining eco-systems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation on global environmental problems.

It also emphasized the need for inter-state cooperation to continuously monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats and render assistance in cases of environmental emergencies. It also emphasized the need for necessary and timely action for the protection of global climate for present and future generations. It also called for combating pollution. It requested the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

The Conference condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories which inter alia affect the environment and thus further contribute to the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

66. The Conference considered the question of Antarctica and expressed its conviction that any International Regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica and its dependent and associated eco-systems, to have universal validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the International Community. It expressed its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the Mineral Resources in and around Antarctica.

67. The Conference expressed its grave concern over the increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatrening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of states in the world. It also expressed the anxiety of Member States at the increase in the incidents of drug abuse in Muslim countries which threatens the social and family structure of Islamic societies and emphasized the need to combat the drug abuse problem in all its manifestations and forms, forcefully so as to completely eliminate this menace.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

68. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on Islamic universities and Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centres as well as the

progress achieved for projects financed or supported by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Conference attached great importance to the dissemination of Islamic culture, Islamic teachings and Islamic education and the teaching of the Arabic language. In this context, the Conference expressed its satisfaction at the progress achieved by the Islamic universities in Niger and Uganda as well as those in Malaysia and Bangladesh, which were established under the auspices of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference despite the financial difficulties which these universities have been facing. The Conference urged the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these universities, institutions and centres in view of their ever-increasing role in human resources development, essentially, required for any developmental activity.

69. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Member States which have extended generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. The Conference called upon all Member States to extend annual voluntary contributions to the budget of the Fund according to their potentialities, so as to enable the Fund to cover the deficit in its annual budget.

70. The Conference examined the reports of the subsidiary organs, the specialized and affiliated institutions working in the cultural fields. It expressed its profound appreciation for the activities of these organs and institutions.

71. The Conference also discussed the Reports submitted by the General Secretariat on the educational situation in the Occupied Arab Territories; twinning the Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories with those in the Member States; the preservation of the Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its Islamic heritage; and the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine in Member States.

The Conference urged Member States to adopt the measures necessary for the continuity of education in the Occupied Arab territories and the preservation of the Islamic heritage in these territories and to express its full support to the education and the uprising (Intifadha) of the Palestinian people.

72. The Conference urged all Member States and the Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the new campus of Al-Zeitouna University, in Tunis. The Conference endorsed the Report of the Secretary General on the activities of the Da'wa and the reactivation of the Coordination Committee of Islamic Action. The Conference also considered the project of the establishment of an Advanced Centre for Medical Research and Training, in Bangladesh and requested the Secretary General to continue exploring the views and observations of Member States on this project.

73. The Conference examined the unified stand on sacrilegous acts against Islamic holy places and values and condemned most vehemently any individual or governmental stand in support of any insult directed against the sanctities of revealed religions; under the pretext of allowing the freedom of belief, expression and writing and respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

74. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the Administrative and Financial issues. It particularly expressed its profound concern at the extreme financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It also requested the Member States which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do so as soon as possible. It formed a Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General to consult with the Member States on the question of accumulation of arrears.

The Conference adopted the programme budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1991-92.

TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

75. The Conference decided that the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held at Khartoum, Republic of Sudan in 1992 on dates, which will be fixed in consultation between the host country and the Secretary General.

TWENTY-SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

76. The Conference welcomed the generous offer made bY Islamic Republic of Pakistan and decided that the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in Pakistan in April 1993.

CLOSING SESSION:

77. His Excellency Mr. Safa Giray, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Conference, made a concluding statement wherein he recapitulated the results of the deliberations and underscored the importance and relevance of the new consciousness in the Islamic world vis-a-vis the challenges of the ongoing era of transition. He reiterated the significance of the contribution of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the attainment of "just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation." He expressed his cordial gratitude to all the delegations for the spirit of harmony and brotherly solidarity which had characterized the proceedings. He also thanked His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretary General, the officials of the General Secretariat, the members of the technical staff, along with the local personnel, for the excellent services they rendered and appreciated their contributions to the success of the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS:

78. At the end of work, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Mali and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria expressed respectively on behalf of the Asian, African and Arab Member States their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey, and the Government and people of Turkey for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Safa Giray, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference, which has been a success.

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ANNEX II

Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs

SERIAL NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Report of the Political and Information Affairs Committee of the 20th ICFM	44
2.	Resolution No.1/20-P The Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.	48
3.	Resolution No.2/20-P The Occupied Syrian Golan.	54
4.	Resolution No. 3/20-P The Blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian People	56
5.	Resolution No.4/20-P The City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.	59
6.	Resolution No.5/20-P Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.	63
7.	Resolution No.6/20-P Israel's Occupation of Lebanese Territory	65
8.	Resolution No. 7/20-P Israeli Nuclear Armament	67
9.	Resolution No.8/20-P The Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel.	70
10.	Resolution No.9/20-P The consequences of Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and Iraq's non-implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy.	72

SERIAL NO. SUBJECT PAGE

11. Resolution No.10/20-P 75

The situation in Afghanistan.

12. Resolution No.11/20-P 78

Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.

13. Resolution No.12/20-P 80

The United States aggression against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

14. Resolution No.13/20-P 82

The security and solidarity of Islamic States:

15. Resolution No.14/20-P 85

The question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States.

16. Resolution No.15/20-P 87

The question of the security of small states and the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small states from threats posed by the actions of the mercenaries.

17. Resolution No.16/20-P 89

The establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

18. Resolution No.17/20-P 91

The strengthening of the security of non-Nuclear Weapon States against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons.

SERIAL NO. SUBJECT PAGE

19. Resolution No.18/20-P 93

The developments in the international situation and steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its relation to the security of Islamic States.

20. Resolution NO.19/20-P 96

The developments taking place in the World especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World.

21. Resolution No.20/20-P 98

The developments in the situation in South Africa.

22. Resolution No.21/20-P 100

The critical economic situation in Africa.

23. Resolution No.22/20-P 103

The Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel.

24. Resolution No.23/20-P 106

The question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

25. Resolution No.24/20-P 108

The support for the efforts of Sudan in achieving national unity, peace and development, as well as in preserving its cultural heritage in front of the challenges facing it.

SERIAL NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
26.	Resolution No.25/20-P The situation in Somalia.	109
27.	Resolution No.26/20-P The problem of dumping of dangerous nuclear and toxic wastes in Muslim States.	111
28.	Resolution No.27/20-P The right of use of science and technology for development.	113
29.	Resolution No.28/20-P The question of reparations for damages caused by colonialism and after effects of war.	115
30.	Resolution No.29/20-P The strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combatting hijacking.	117
31.	Resolution No.30/20-P The situation in Cyprus.	119
32.	Resolution No.31/20-P The problem of refugees in the Muslim World.	122
33.	Resolution No.32/20-P The Islamic communities in non-OIC member states.	125
34.	Resolution No.33/20-P The question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.	127

SERIAL NO. SUBJECT PAGE

35. Resolution No.34/20-P 129

The plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

36. Resolution No.35/20-P 132

The support for the candidatures from the Member States for posts in international organizations.

- Annex to Resolution No.35/20-P. 133

37. Resolution No.36/20-P 136

The International Islamic Court of Justice.

38. Resolution No.37/20-P 137

The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

39. Resolution No.38/20-P 139

The status of signing and ratification of the agreements concluded under the auspices of the OIC.

40. Resolution No.39/20-P 140

The convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the U.N. to define the meaning of terrorism and distinguish it from peoples' struggle for National Liberation.

41. Resolution No.40/20-P 142

The implementation of decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

42. Resolution No.41/20-P 143

The Information Plan.

SRTISL NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
43.	Resolution No.42/20-P The International Islamic News Agency (IINA).	145
44.	Resolution No.43/20-P The Islamic States Brodcasting Organization (ISBO).	146

INDEX-PL
DISK-Final-P
N.A.S

REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
OF THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY)
HELD IN ISTANBUL, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY,
FROM 24 TO 28 MUHARRAM 1412 H (4 - 8 AUGUST 1991)

The Political and Information Affairs Committee of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among member states and respect for international legitimacy) met from 24-26 Muharram 1412H (4-6 August 1991) to consider agenda items related to Political Legal and Information Affairs.

2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador, Bilgin Unan, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Turkey. The Committee consisted of Representatives of all Member States participating in the Conference. The General Secretariat was represented by:

- H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr,
  Assistant Secretary General for Political, Legal and Minorities Affairs, and
- H.E. Mr. Nabil Maarouf,
  Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine Affairs.

3. In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Committee His Excellency Ambassador Bilgin Unan emphasized the importance of the deliberations of this Committee, which had assumed special significance in

the context of the important developments in the international situation and also within the Islamic community of nations. It was the sincere hope of the Islamic Ummah that actions undertaken in complete disregard of the most basic rules of International Law shall not be repeated and that appropriate steps will be taken in due course to pave the way towards healing the wounds resulting from the Gulf crisis. The Chairman observed that there were several issues involving the oppressed brotherly peoples of the region, faced with injustices that must be redressed urgently, first and foremost among them being the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was necessary to intensify efforts for furthering the just Islamic causes and to work diligently for ensuring peace and security. The resolutions adopted by the Committee should be consonant with and meet the legitimate aspirations and expectations of the Muslims of the world.

4. To facilitate its deliberations, the Committee decided to establish three Working Groups as follows:

a) Working Group I to consider items relating to Palestine Cause, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict viz items No. 11 to 15.

b) Working Group II to consider items of the agenda relating to Legal Affairs viz items No.38 to 41.

c) Working Group III to consider the items of the agenda relating to information affairs viz items No.42 to 44.

The Working Groups were open-ended and were mandated to prepare and harmonize the texts of draft resolutions on the items of the agenda assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political and Information Affairs Committee.

The Working Groups met on 25th Muharram 1412H (5 August 1991) and submitted their reports along with draft resolutions relating to the items assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political and Information Affairs Committee on 26 Muharram (6 August).

5. The agenda items No. 16 to 37 were considered directly in the Committee with the exception of item number 24 on "Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel" which was referred to the Ministerial level

Committee on "Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel". Since the latter has not been able to meet, the Plenary of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers may wish to kindly consider the draft resolution submitted under this item.

6. The Political and Information Affairs Committee held five sessions. The draft resolutions were carefully considered and adopted by the Committee either by consensus or with overwhelming support. A few reservations that were made were noted by the Secretariat for the record.

7. The draft Resolutions adopted by the Political and Information Affairs Committee are annexed herewith.

8. The Political and Information Affairs Committee recommends to the Plenary of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to kindly approve the draft resolutions proposed by the Committee.

9. On the conclusion of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its gratitude and deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Turkey for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to all delegations.

10. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation for the able manner in which His Excellency Ambassador Bilgin Unan steered the proceedings of the Committee to a successful conclusion.

11. The Chairman expressed his thanks to the members of the Committee for their cooperation and constructive participation and the General Secretariat for its efficient and precious assistance which significantly contributed to the smooth functioning of the work of the Committee.

Sd/-
Bilgin Unan,
Chairman,
28 Muharram 1412H (8 August 1991)

20PREP
DISK FINAL-P

RESOLUTIONS ON THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY), HELD AT ISTANBUL, TURKEY, FROM 4 TO 8 AUGUST 1991 (24-28 MUHARRAM, 1412 H)

RESOLUTION NO.1/20-P ON THE PALESTINE CAUSE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue And Cooperation Among Member States And Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No.(ICFM/20-91/QP/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling also all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

Noting with deep concern the critical situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and Israel's persistence in its racist and expansionist practices and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab citizens;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War applies to the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Affirming also that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism is aimed at not only the Arab frontline States, but also seeks to destabilize the Islamic countries thereby threatening international peace and security;

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their territories and exercise their inalienable national rights;

Following with interest the continuation of the Palestinian Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories for the fourth year, aimed at putting an end to Israeli occupation and restoring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming all Islamic Resolutions on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

Noting with deep concern that collusion between Israel and the regime of South Africa, leads to the encouragement of the policy of terrorism and physical liquidation against Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories on the one hand, and the black majority in South Africa on the other;

1. *Reaffirms* all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict; expresses pride in the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all Member States to continue to enhance their solidarity and support to their just and legitimate struggle against Israeli occupation until they have fully attained their objectives of freedom and independence.

2. *Reaffirms* its support of the independent State of Palestine and the right of Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over their territory in their State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. *Reaffirms also* that the Palestine question is the primary cause of Muslims and constitutes the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be established on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to

return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital.

4. Further reaffirms that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent them in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

5. Supports the efforts being exerted to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on international legitimacy and calls for the speedy convening of the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the UN, with the participation of the Permanent Member States of the Security Council as well as all concerned parties including the PLO, on an equal footing with the other parties, in accordance with all relevant UN resolutions including resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council.

6. Demands the immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories and calls upon the U.N. to take all necessary measures to ensure the termination of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to provide protection for the Palestinian people by placing the occupied Palestinian territories under interim international supervision in preparation for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

7. Strongly condemns the continuing Zionist barbaric and racist practices against the citizens of the occupied Palestinian territories and Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and appeals to international organizations to intervene in order to stop such inhuman practices which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights.

8. Strongly condemns the Israeli Zionist enemy's policy of establishing settlements and settling of Soviet and other Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as this policy constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of human rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

9. Condemns the transfer of the Soviet, Falasha and other Jews to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, and emphasizes that this scheme leads to the coercive emigration of the Palestinian people from their land and to a similar emigration of the other Arab citizens with a view to executing the Zionist design of establishing "Greater Israel" which poses a serious threat to the safety and security of the Palestinian people, Arab and other Islamic States.

10. Appeals anew to the Government of the Soviet Union to reconsider the transfer of the Soviet Jews to Israel in view of Israel's non-compliance with the resolutions banning Israel from settling them in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al Quds Al Sharif.

11. Appeals to the Government of the United States of America and the European Community States in conformity with their declared stands, to stop their financial assistance to Israel in order to compel it to stop settlement operations in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to implement all resolutions of international legitimacy on the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

12. Invites the Member States to continue approaching influential world powers to point out to them the serious negative effects of the transfer of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine and other Occupied Arab Territories, and to urge them to oppose such transfer with all possible means as well as Invites Member States to encourage the return of Jews from the occupied Arab territories to their countries of origin.

13. Affirms the relevant UN resolutions, in particular Resolution 465 (1980) of the Security Council and calls upon the Member States to request the Security Council to form an International Monitoring Committee to prevent and control settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan.

14. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied territories, which was recognized by the U.N. General Assembly in its Resolution 194.

15. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from the continued Israeli aggressions and calls for sustained action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction under the supervision of the Lebanese government, the holder of legitimate sovereignty over all its territory, in accordance with its regulations, the PLO being informed of the action taken in this respect. and expresses its condemnation of the barbaric raids and the repeated aggressions perpetrated by Israel against these camps.

16. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon in compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 425.

17. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its persistent refusal to implement relevant resolutions of the U.N. and the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) which call for placing all Israeli nuclear installations under the I.A.E.A. System of Safeguards. It calls upon Member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the U.N. and I.A.E.A. and other relevant international fora in order to ensure Israel's compliance with international resolutions particularly those calling for subjecting its nuclear installations to international inspection and submitting a full statement on its stock of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

18. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to conform with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981); for the imposition of its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and the annexation policies and practices it pursues there, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources, and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian citizens; and considers all these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of international law, pertaining to occupation and war, in particular the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949.

19. Considers the agreements concluded between the USA and Israel on strategic cooperation and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Action for the Establishment of Israeli Defence System against Ballistic Tactical Missiles, the continuing US supplies of weapons and modern equipment to Israel, the US practice of storing weapons in Israel, as well as its substantial economic aid to Israel are all aimed at increasing the military and economic capability of

Israel which would enable and encourages it to persist in its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and would pose a threat to the peace and security of the region and the world.

20. Invites the Member States to act within and outside the framework of the U.N. to foil the attempts aimed at annulling the General Assembly Resolution 3379 (1975) which considers Zionism as a form of racism.

21. Decides to continue military cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the State of Palestine (PLO) and stresses the important role of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

22. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community and the Vatican for their positive role towards convening the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause, and their support for the PLO's peace initiative.

23. Expresses appreciation for the supportive stands by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and all the peoples and international forces vis-a-vis the Palestine question in the international fora, and their support to the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha.

24. Commends the efforts made by the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people, chaired by the Republic of Senegal, to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

25. Invites the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20QPDR1
FINAL-P

RESOLUTION NO. 2/20-P
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue And Cooperation Among Member States And Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are being subjected to and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference in Kuwait and Resolution 4/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Cairo;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 45/74-B of December 11, 1990;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law.

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and for its policy and practices, in confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and imposing the economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

5. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and actions prove that it is a non-peace loving nation, that it persists in its violation of the principles of the UN Charter, and that it has not honoured its obligations under the U. N. Charter and General Assembly Resolution 273 (D-III) of 11 May 1949.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.3/20-P
ON THE
BLESSED INTIFADHA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect For International Legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Blessed Palestinian Intifadha contained in Document No. ICFM/20-91/QP/D.2;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the UN General Assembly resolutions and in particular UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 which stresses the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, signed on 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of Arab Land and property to build new settlements, escalation of the policy of deportation, demolition of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Expressing its deep concern over the continuing immigration and settlement of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others in the Occupied Palestinian territories and Occupied Syrian Golan, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan, and undermines the efforts exerted towards establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Taking into account the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the necessity of extending every kind of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continuation of their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the growing unanimous international opposition to the Israeli government's policy of expansion and settlement, and the international community's support of the Palestinian Intifadha and the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

1. _Reaffirms_ all previous relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and confirms the necessity of providing all forms of support to the blessed Intifadha to enable it to continue until it achieves its objective.

2. _Reaffirms also_ that the anticipated peaceful solution of the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict is based on the relevant UN resolutions which demand the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, through convening an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN, and with the participation of the Permanent Members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing.

3. _Strongly condemns_ Israel's uninterrupted policy of settlement and expansionism, its insistence on continuing to occupy the Arab territories, deportation of Palestinian Arab citizens from their territory and homeland, and replacing them by immigrant Jews from different parts of the world, which constitutes a direct threat to the security and vital interests of the Islamic Ummah.

4. _Calls upon_ the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and all States and governments to exercise utmost pressure to force the occupying Israeli authorities to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of

1949 and to put to an end their repressive and arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories, to seek the release of Palestinian detainees, return the deportees, cease the practice of collective punishment, reopen all closed educational institutions, refrain from desecrating places of worship, also refrain from demolishing and sealing houses and to revoke all restrictions on the freedom of movement.

5. Entrusts the Islamic Group at the United Nations with requesting the UN Secretary General to implement the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 calling for convening a meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention with a view to discussing the procedures which should be followed to protect the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

6. Requests the Member States to implement the projects relating to the support of the Palestinian Intifadha which were approved by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and confirmed by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its Resolution No.1/19-P.

7. Decides to approve all resolutions of the 5th Meeting of the Islamic Committee Entrusted with drawing up an Information Programme in Support of the Intifadha held on 21 Jumadul Oula 1411H, corresponding to 8 December 1990.

8. Approves all resolutions and recommendations of the Sixth Meeting of the Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy, convened in Jeddah on 20-21 Shawal 1411H (5-6 May 1991).

9. Expresses its gratitude to all popular and international organisations and information media, which have declared their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their popular Intifadha, urging them to continue to expose the brutal crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces of occupation in view of its effective impact on world opinion.

10. Mandates the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at international and Islamic levels and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20QPDR7
FINAL-P

RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-P
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States And Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No.(ICFM/20-91/QP/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular declaring Jihad to liberate it and the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolution 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of organised attacks on the Holy Places and worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Israeli occupation forces and extremist Zionist gangs, and also expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, specially the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque;

Having taken cognizance of the deteriorating condition of the sacred Dome of the Rock, threatening its destruction;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian people;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. Reaffirms all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.

2. Reiterates the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

3. Reaffirms the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Rabat on 15 October 1990.

4. Reaffirms that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures aiming at altering its legal status are a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws, and should be considered as null and void.

5. Reaffirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular UNESCO to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred Places in Palestine and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of the Holy City.

6. Reaffirms that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless and until Israel withdraws from all Occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and unless the Palestinian cause, considered the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is solved in the context of an overall and just settlement in the region through the convening of the International Conference For Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the UN and the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO and in the presence of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

/...

7. Condemns Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its designs of establishing settlements in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thereby violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

8. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

9. Invites also the Member States to exert efforts to urge the Security Council to take the necessary measures which would stop Israeli practices, and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people and the Holy Places, including sending international observers, and banning the building of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other Occupied Arab Territories.

10. Calls on the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions and urges the Member States which have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and their cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine, to take early action to this effect, thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

11. Expresses its deep appreciation of the position of His Holiness the Pope for his condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican so as to safeguard the Arab, religious and historical identity of Al-Quds.

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12. Decides to approve all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Experts Committee on Ways to Confront the Dangers of Zionist Colonialist Settlement in Palestine and occupied Arab Territories, which was held in Jeddah on 16-17 Shawal 1411H, corresponding to 1-2 May 1991.

13. Entrusts the Secretary General to make contacts with H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to take measures required for the maintenance and restoration of the sacred Dome of the Rock.

14. Also entrusts the Secretary General to coordinate with international organizations to hold symposiums in various capitals of the world to publicize the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

15. Further entrusts the Secretary General to coordinate with the Vatican to convene an Islamic-Christian Meeting with the participation of the Eastern Churches and others, aimed at preserving the identity of the Holy City and its religious and historical character.

16. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/20-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect For International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No.(ICFM/20-91/QP/D.4);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principles of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied homeland Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern the continued Israeli policy based on confiscation of land, and waqf real estate, as well as Judaization of the Holy City and violation of the sanctity of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Commending the positive role played by the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to seek steady financial resources for the Fund;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of Al-Quds Fund, which prevents it from meeting its requirements;

1- Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2- Endorses all resolutions and recommendations of the Ninth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 24 Rabie-ul-Awal 1411 H, corresponding to 15 October, 1990.

3- Also Endorses all recommendations of the Tenth Meeting of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf convened in Jeddah on 29 Shawal 1411 H, corresponding to 14 May, 1991.

4- Calls upon Member States to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million U.S. Dollars each and urges Member States to pay their contributions and invites those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.

5- Urges Member States to continue the campaign for the collection of donations in favour of the Fund and its Waqf and to call upon their citizens and residents to respond to this campaign as well as direct governmental and non-governmental mass media to launch a special advertising campaign in this regard.

6- Urges to Member States to encourage the organization of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars at local and Islamic levels, whose proceeds would increase the resources of the Fund.

7- Requests the Secretary General to implement the resolution on the formation of a joint delegation from the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to visit some Islamic States to collect donations in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

8- Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-P
ON
ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in the city of Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991);

Proceeding from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

REFERRING to the Charter of the OIC and all previous resolutions adopted by that organisation;

CONSIDERING that the Israeli enemy's authorities have occupied and continue to occupy part of the Lebanese territory, seizing assets and property in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

RECALLING the efforts of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Arab Summit in Casablanca which were designed to settle the Lebanese situation;

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanese territory, and its kidnapping and deportation of a number of Lebanese citizens from their villages and land in the occupied part of Lebanon. It strongly condemns the Israeli enemy's inhuman practices in these regions, and its resort to coercion, terrorism, repression, collective punishment and shelling against the civilian population in a bid to morsel out and annex further territories. It calls on the UN Security Council and U. N. Secretary General to step up their efforts to prevent Israel from pursuing its practices and acts of aggression and obtain the release of hundreds of Lebanese citizens detained in Israeli prisons and in those of its puppet forces in Southern Lebanon.

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for deporting Palestinian citizens from the occupied Palestinian territories into Lebanon, such arbitrary and inhuman acts constitute a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty as well as a persistent aggression against its territorial integrity, in addition to being a flagrant violation of the Fourth

Geneva Convention of 1949. It also calls upon the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Security Council to bring pressure to bear on Israel to induce it to conform to the relevant Security Council resolution on that matter and to refrain from deporting the Palestinians from their land and houses to Lebanon or to any other country.

3. REQUESTS the United Nations and its various institutions to force Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978), concerning the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, while respecting Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and assisting the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their bid to control the entire Lebanese territory and all aspects of national activity; and furthermore pays tribute to the Lebanese people for their heroism and steadfastness against Israeli occupation.

4. PRAISES the achievements of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Casablanca Arab Summit, and reaffirms its support of the National Reconciliation Document for Lebanon, known as the Taif Agreement; further commends the steps taken by the Lebanese Government and its uninterrupted efforts to put into effect the provisions of that document and thus assure Lebanon's recovery and enhance the unity, sovereignty and independence of that country and to rebuild its institutions.

5. CALLS UPON the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, as decided by the Arab Summit of Baghdad; also invites all countries to increase their assistance to Lebanon to enable that country to restore and modernize its infrastructure, set up its facilities and provide added impetus to its economy, in order to improve living conditions and consolidate all the political achievements of the Government of National Reconciliation throughout the country.

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QPDR3
Disk: FINAL-P

RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-P
ON
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 17/5-P(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 8/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council, which calls upon Israel to place as early as possible all its nuclear facilities, under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the Israeli nuclear weapons, the latest being Resolution 45/63 of 4 December, 1990;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, the latest being Resolution 45/52 of 4 December, 1990, which urged the countries of the Middle East region, inter-alia, to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, declare their support for establishing such a Zone and deposit these declarations with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution 518 of 16 September, 1990 which deplored Israel's refusal to place all its facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and called upon it to comply with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981);

Referring to the Report No.45/435 of the Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 10 October, 1990 on effective ways to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and to the contents of this report which namely confirmed Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and clearly urged it to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and permit IAEA access to Israeli nuclear facilities particularly in Dimona;

Referring to the Report No.45/571 of the Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 11 October, 1990 regarding the nuclear capability of South Africa, and confirming the continued cooperative relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields particularly their cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons, the transfer of military technology, and the performance of joint tests in the field of long-range missiles and propulsion rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which leads to an escalation of tension in the regions of the Middle East and Southern Africa;

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel is the sole party in the region of the Middle East that possesses nuclear installations, has as yet not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and refuses to subject its nuclear facilities to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards although it was urged to do so by the Security Council, the U. N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Realizing that Israel's refusal to subject its nuclear installations to effective monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and its continued stock-piling and development of all types of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear-chemical-biological) and related carrier rockets make it incumbent upon the States of the region to take, in turn, all the measures they deem necessary for strengthening their defence potentials to counter the increasing Israeli threat to their security thereby exercising their legitimate right of self-defence.

Gravely alarmed at the reports on Israel's continued production, development and possession of nuclear weapons and its performance of tests in the Mediterranean Sea on related guiding systems, which threaten peace and security in the region as well as international peace and security.

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and for its continued possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction as well as their carrier devices.

2. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for refusing to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency urging it to submit all its nuclear installations to the safeguard system.

3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection and monitoring.

4. Urges the International Atomic Energy Agency to prevent any scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential, and calls on all States and organizations to apply the same criteria and to stop all forms of cooperation with Israel that may develop and strengthen its nuclear potential and weapons, and to issue official declarations in accordance with their obligations under international conventions on the volume and types of assistance provided and safeguard measures taken.

5. Requests the Secretary General to closely monitor Israel's nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament and include therein a list of the States that cooperate with Israel in developing and improving its nuclear armament potential in contravention of this and other relevant international resolutions.

6. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/20-P
ON THE
MAIN ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Emphasizing the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their Blessed Intifadha and considering that the Palestinian problem is the prime and central cause of the Muslims;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Member States which have opened Regional Islamic Offices of Boycott and appointed Directors for them;

Convinced that the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist Entity is an effective and legitimate means, and one of the sovereign rights exercised by the Member States against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support or protect it, and proceeding from the necessity to safgeguard their national interests and defend their just causes, foremost of which is the central cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the constructive cooperation and continuous coordination between the Islamic and Arab Offices for Boycott;

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

1. Invites Member States to abide by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against the Zionist enemy and to consider the legislations, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, the Islamic Law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of their own-current national legislations.

2. Also Invites those Member States which have not yet opened Regional Islamic Offices of Boycott in their respective countries to do so and to appoint Directors for them and designate these as "Liaison Officers" with the General Secretariat Main Islamic Office of Boycott.

3. Approves the results and decisions of the Sixth Meeting of the Directors of the Regional Islamic Boycott Offices.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-P
ON THE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINSTON KUWAIT AND THE IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

TAKING due note of the report of the Secretary General of the OIC to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No. ICFM/20-91/ORG/D6) concerning developments in the region, especially with regard to the liberation of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi forces;

RECALLING its declarations issued during the period between the 19th and the 20th sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait;

EXPRESSING its highest regards for all Arab, Islamic and friendly states who contributed to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Summit of League of Arab States and the United Nations to confront the Iraqi aggression and liberate Kuwait, a member of the United Nations, the OIC, and the League of Arab States;

WELCOMING the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as its legitimate government;

REITERATING the necessity to respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; principles not only applicable to Kuwait and Iraq but to all states;

NOTING that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with and fulfilled its obligations in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions;

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FURTHER EXPRESSING its rejection of the Iraqi government's return to reiterating its false claims considering Kuwait as part of Iraq, which reflects the reality of the Iraqi government's intentions and aggressiveness towards Kuwait and its lack of seriousness in abiding by the relevant resolutions of Islamic and international legitimacy;

REITERATING its condemnation of the illegal acts committed by the Iraqi regime's forces during the occupation of the State of Kuwait; persecuting, torturing and killing of Kuwaiti citizens, plundering public and private property and setting fire to and sabotaging oil wells and facilities and destroying aspects of human life and natural environment particularly in Kuwait and generally in the region, as well as the oppressive aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invading its territories and air space and launching missiles against its cities;

EXPRESSING its utmost concern over the reports of United Nations international inspection team to the effect that the Iraqi government has not fully cooperated with the said team in violation of the UN Security Council resolution;

RECOGNIZING its historic and enormous responsibility towards the difficult conditions which were engendered by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the serious negative implications which it led to against the fundamental interests of the Islamic Nation and Islamic solidarity;

1. Affirms the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states.

2. Deplores that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expresses its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq.

3. *Expresses* its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and calls upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release.

4. *Holds* Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demands from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay.

5. *Reiterates* the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirms the necessity of eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and to report to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 10/20-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Recalling the positive role played by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to support the Afghan Mujahideen and to promote a just political settlement of the Afghanistan conflict.

Taking into account also the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its subsequent regular sessions as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries in February 1981, June 1982, September 1985, April 1986, September 1988 and May 1989 and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summits of the Non-Aligned Countries, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by consensus by the 43rd, 44th and 45th regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;

Desirous of restoring the political independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

Concerned over the fact that serious impediments still stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise freely their right to determine their political future;

Recalling its decision, adopted by the 18th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to invite the Representative of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Deeply conscious of the need for a comprehensive political settlement of the grave situation in Afghanistan;

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of the asylum provided by them to millions of Afghan refugees, driven away from their homeland, and who are still unable to return because of the disturbed conditions;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary General of the OIC.

2. Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognizes and supports the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan.

3. Calls for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

4. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside intervention.

5. Calls for the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour.

6. Supports the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

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7. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the UN Secretary General, including his latest initiative of May 21, 1991, to promote a comprehensive political settlement, which also envisages a role for other international organisations including the OIC.

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the positive declaration unanimously adopted by the tripartite meeting between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Leaders of the Pakistan and Iran based Afghan Mujahideen parties, held on 29-30 July 1991 in Islamabad.

9. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to coordinate his efforts with the UN Secretary General for promoting a political settlement in Afghanistan and recommends that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

10. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

11. Renews its calls to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees;

12. Approves the recommendations made by the OIC Secretary General on the basis of the IDB study on reconstruction in Afghanistan, and appeals to all Member States to extend financial and moral support for the implementation of these recommendations.

13. Requests the Secretary General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the situation in Afghanistan.

14. Decides to consider the issue at the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration at the Dakar Islamic Summit.

20P-DR1
DISK FINAL-P

ARK

RESOLUTION NO: 11/20-P
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling also that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples of self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

1. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. Condemns the massive violation of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

3. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Notes the continuation of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encourages further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

5. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

6. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

7. Renews its willingness to send a good offices mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement.

8. Requests the Secretary General to constitute a three member fact-finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir, and submit its report to the Secretary General.

9. Also requests the Secretary General to present his report on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at the Dakar Islamic Summit and Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir dispute at the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration at the Dakar Islamic Summit.

20P-DR2
DISK NO.FINAL-P

Y/

RESOLUTION NO: 12/20-9
ON
THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the agenda item relating to the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among them;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling the statement of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the physical and human losses arising therefrom;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

1. Once again decides:

(a) to condemn the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

b) To support the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

(c) To support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

4. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

20P-DR4
DISK NO.FINAL-P
ARK

RESOLUTION NO: 13/20-P
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P and 20/19-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the developments on the international scene and the adoption of a number of disarmament and confidence building measures and the impact of these developments on different regions and states throughout the world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and the world peace;

Also expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States;

Seriously concerned at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and the necessity to safeguard their Islamic identity and Islamic values;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Also determined to preserve their natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.3);

1. _Reiterates_ that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. _Firmly resolves_ to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations.

3. _Reaffirms_ the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

4. _Expresses_ the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life;

5. _Reaffirms_ the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

6. _Calls once more upon_ the Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. Directs the General Secretariat to extend necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.

8. Calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken by them in implementation of these recommendations.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20P-DR3
DISK FINAL-P

ARK

RESOLUTION NO: 14/20-P ON THE QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P adopted by the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister;

Recognising that confidence and security building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace, security and stability;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them;

Noting the encouraging results of specific confidence and security building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions;

Mindful of the fact that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence and security building measures feasible in these regions;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General regarding the activities of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

Referring to the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the "Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 43/78 H;

1. Requests the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on confidence and security building measures among Islamic States.

2. Invites the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the General Secretariat.

3. Requests the Secretary General to report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20PDR25
Disk-FINAL-P
ARK.

RESOLUTION NO: 15/20-P.
ON
QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES
AND THE
SOLIDARITY OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN SAFEGUARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SMALL STATES FROM THE THREATS POSED BY ACTIONS OF MERCENARIES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the World;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Further Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of the Security of Small States and Solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Small States from threats posed by actions of mercenaries (ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.5);

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of the Islamic Ummah.

2. Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

3. Calls upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the Report of the Five Eminent personalities Group on the "Question of the Security of Small States and the Solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States from the threats posed by the actions of mercenaries" to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20P-DR5
DISK FINAL-P

ARK

RESOLUTION NO: 16/20-P
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 45th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned over the threat posed by nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel to the security of the regional states;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples.

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and

Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964;

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

2. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

3. Strongly condemns the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of the nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

6. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

7. Requests all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20PILDR6.
Disk FINAL-P

ARK

RESOLUTION NO: 17/20-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the 9th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 45th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and conclude effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by Israel and South Africa against the security of the African and Arab front-line states and the Palestinian people;

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that within the Conference of Disarmament there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.

2. *Requests* the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. *Recommends* that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. *Urges* all States especially those in possession of nuclear weapons to engage in serious negotiations in all international fora for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

5. *Requests* the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO: 18/20-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, during the period from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Guided by the objectives of the OIC Charter as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as of protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from nuclear disaster;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter rejecting the use or threat of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of each State to security and ensure that no State or group of States are accorded at any stage privileges denied to others;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East and Africa in view of the possession by Israel and South Africa of nuclear armament capabilities and long-range delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East and Africa;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Calls for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole particularly the elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and renouncing the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and related delivery systems.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session devoted to disarmament, which are as follows:-

Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction including chemical and conventional weapons.

3. Feels that it is necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence by all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

6. Welcomes the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this connection, it notes with satisfaction and appreciation the comprehensive Egyptian recommendations announced on 4 July 1991 aimed at expediting the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and make a report thereon to the next Conference.

20PDR23
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RESOLUTION NO.19/20-P
ON
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling its Resolution No.36/19-P adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on current developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic world;

Noting with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in Eastern Europe in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof;

Taking note of the fact that these developments have led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of these developments, leading to detente in relations between East and West, the end of an era of cold war between the two blocs, and an increasing tendency towards solving regional issues by peaceful means.

Expressing concern over the immigration of and the settlement of European and other nationals of the Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. Expresses the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe based on the principle of mutual interests.

2. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic

cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third world countries.

3. Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and promote the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.

4. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

5. Requests the Secretary General to continue to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20PILDR9
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RESOLUTION NO. 20/20-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 24 - 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Considering the development of the situation in South Africa;

In view of the fact that apartheid is a scourge on mankind in general, and Africa in particular where it has taken a heavy toll in human lives, destroyed property and assets and dehumanized and vilified whole populations;

Recalling the provisions of the Harare Declaration, as well as those of the United Nations on Apartheid and its damaging effects in Southern Africa which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session of December 1989;

Deploring the escalation of instigated violence between the South African black populations;

Noting however that the positive measures taken by De Klerk's government remain clearly inadequate;

1- Reaffirms all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa.

2- Condemns the policy of Apartheid which is an insult to all the peoples of the world.

3- Reaffirms its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis on which rests the turning of South Africa into a non-racist democracy.

4- Takes note of the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organizations of South Africa and urges this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the apartheid system.

5- Urges the South African people as well as all political parties and organizations of South Africa to accept the principles set forth in the Declarations of

Harare and the United Nations and disavow any attempt at dividing the population so as to create the necessary conditions for adopting as soon as possible a democratic constitution.

6- Demands that the South African Government takes immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black populations.

7- Urges all the political organizations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers; also reiterates its support to the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.

8- Appeals to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society.

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Eg/Y/REH

RESOLUTION NO.21/20-P
ON THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 and the conclusions of the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as adopted by the 43rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 18 November 1988 in its resolution 43/27;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 45/178 by which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the whole of the forty-fifth Session of the General Assembly for the purpose of preparing, for the forty-sixth Session, the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the U.N. Programme of Action of African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-90.

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable external economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject.

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority programme for Economic

Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

2. Expresses appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

3. Expresses the hope that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Forty-fifth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in carrying out the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the U.N. Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, would propose concrete measures and recommendations for sustained and sustainable growth and development in Africa beyond 1991.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Invites the international community to strengthen its support of Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

7. Recommends that the focus of assistance of member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

8. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20PDR12
DISK Final-P

MAC/REH

RESOLUTION NO.22/20-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling resolution 7/3-P (IS), 10/4-P (IS) and 16/5-P (IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits as well as the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel, the initiatives taken by His Majesty, King Hassan II of Morocco and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for having gathered together the concerned African States in Fez and Dakar respectively, in the face of the locust threat;

Expressing its grave anxiety over the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought-stricken countries which jeopardize agricultural production and further aggravate the economic crisis in those countries;

Noting that in spite of the considerable assistance extended by Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and international organizations, the serious structural problems facing the Sahel countries will continue to cripple the economies of these countries in the absence of continued and increased foreign aid;

Expressing its deep concern over the disastrous and persistent effects of desertification in the Sahel and the serious devastation resulting from floods caused by excessive rainfall;

Also expressing its deep concern over the continuing decline of the Sahel countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuing fall in world prices of raw materials and stagnating and ever decreasing official development assistance (ODA);

Expressing its anxiety on the impact of these different negative factors on the social and economic development efforts of drought-stricken countries; of the limited material and human resources of the Sahel countries, in relation to the objectives of desertification control and food self-sufficiency, of the need to reinforce solidarity with the peoples of the

Sahel through increased assistance for the implementation of programs for desertification control and consolidation of food security of the Sahelian people.

Convinced that the fight against drought and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources, improved national, regional and sub-regional communications and agronomic research;

Considering the persistent threat from desert locusts, the significant losses of yields caused by them every year and the need to step up the preventive fight against desert locusts;

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the long and medium term programmes, particularly those relating to food stocks and agricultural production project;

Noting with satisfaction the highly positive results achieved by the 210 million dollars first OIC programme of emergency aid and development started in 1981 for the benefit of the peoples of the Sahel.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries.

2. Appeals to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically.

3. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries.

4. Appeals again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

/...

5. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue its efforts in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic development institutions, to draw up a new OIC/Sahel/IDB Programme along the following lines:-

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- Food security in particular the building of food stocks;
- Control and rational management of water resources;
- Support of pilot programmes against desertification and for formulation and implementation of programmes aiming to reduce deforestation for the purposes of cooking and other household activities.

6. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the implementation and follow-up of the present resolution to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20P-DR13
DISK Final-P
E/Y/REH

RESOLUTION NO.23/20-P
ON
THE QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, affirming that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan and Moheli;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Also bearing in mind the readiness expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek just solution to the problem;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and a serious handicap to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Considering on the one hand the slow evolution of the Mayotte question and on the other hand the readiness of the new Comoran Government to start talks in which the Mohori leaders would participate together with France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, so as to find a quick solution through dialogue and consultation.

In accordance with the recommendations of the international or regional organisations;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject.

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. Invites the French Government to start decisive negotiations with the Comorian Government and the Mohori leaders.

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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MAC/REH

RESOLUTION NO.24/20-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS SAFEGUARDING ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24-28 Muharram, 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling its resolutions 33/18-P and 30/19-P on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General contained in document No.ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.15;

Bearing in mind the objectives and principles embodied in the OIC Charter on enhancing Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their potentials so that they may safeguard their unity, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Noting that the Sudan is exposed to hostile campaigns and designs supported by various foreign cricles, primarily Israel aimed at impairing its unity, security, stability and identity;

1. Reaffirms it solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Expresses its profund appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts made by Sudan to protect its unity and territorial integrity.

3. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary General for his valuable report and the contacts he made in this connection.

4. Appeals to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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MAC/REH

RESOLUTION NO.25/20-P
ON THE
SITUATION IN THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Proceeding from the noble principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned about the recent events in Somalia, which have caused immense suffering to the people and have grave implication for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Having considered the Report of the OIC Secretary General contained in Document No.(ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.16).

1. Notes with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General regarding the efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the restoration and preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of this Islamic country and for the amelioration of the suffering of the Somali people.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable efforts made by governments of brotherly countries especially the Government of Djibouti under the leadership of the President His Excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon in organizing the Round Table talks for restoring peace in Somalia.

3. Notes the important decisions taken at the second round of talks of Six Somali Political Groups held in Djibouti in July 1991 and hopes that the intra-Somalia dialogue will continue and produce positive results.

4. Welcomes the steps taken by the Interim Government of the Somali Republic towards promoting national reconciliation by pursuing constructive dialogue with all concerned political fronts and for improving the security conditions, restoration of peace and tranquility in the country.

5. Welcomes the readiness generously demonstrated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud to receive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the various parties to the conflict with a view to seal the final settlement of the Somali crisis respecting the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia.

6. Appeals to the Somali political leaders and movements to extend their fullest cooperation to the efforts being made by the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Djibouti and other brotherly countries as well as by the OIC Secretary General to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis in Somalia.

7. Appeals to the international community, in particular, the OIC Member States to provide urgent humanitarian assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia.

8. Requests the international community and particularly the OIC Member States to resume the sustained economic cooperation with the Somali Republic.

9. Affirms that it is imperative to restore and preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.26/20-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. *Affirms* that the dumping of toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. *Condemns* all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. *Invites* all Islamic Countries to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. *Calls upon* all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. *Urges* all the Islamic Countries tc ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

6. *Requests* the United Nations in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and coordinate his efforts in this regard with the United Nations Environment Programme and other fora and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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E/REH

RESOLUTION NO.27/20-P
ON THE
USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolution 37/19-P, of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on a basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural development and progress is contingent upon the peaceful use of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop and make use of the peaceful applications of science and technology on the social, economic and cultural fields to serve Islamic societies and the international community at large.

2. Rejects the policies and measures adopted by any state or group of states to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate human right of all States and peoples to attain

an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability.

3. Calls upon industrialized states to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process.

4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. Recommends that Member States consult each other on united action to be taken with regard to any state or group of states restricting the transfer of technology to developing countries.

6. Requests the Secretary General to monitor this issue in greater detail and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.28/20-P
ON THE
REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.29/14-P of December, 1983 and Resolution No.38/19-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on reparations for the aftereffects of wars, particularly mines;

Referring to Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the exhaustion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Affirms the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

7. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

8. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.29/20-P
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATTING HIJACKING

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P and 40/19-P on combatting hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Sura Al-Maida/32);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Deeply concerned at the acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and the physical and mental torture unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Greatly concerned at the hijacking of aircraft of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. Calls on member states to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a

form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with the international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.30/20-P ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitiamcy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Reaffirming further its support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides to the Cyprus problem as a basis for a negotiated settlement and for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary General towards that end under his mission of good offices;

Welcoming in this connection the proposal made by Turkey for a high-level quadripartite meeting with the participation of the two parties in Cyprus on the basis of equality and by Turkey and Greece;

Recalling that in the more than 27 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the equality of the two sides in Cyprus in order to help the attainment of an overall agreement;

Recalling its Resolution 16/7-P adopted at the 7th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in which it was agreed that the Representatives of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus be invited to attend the future meetings of the Islamic Conference;

Noting the Report of the Secretary General contained in document ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.21;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for membership in the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and to assist them in reaching a just and durable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

3. Decides to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international forums where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. Decides further:

a) to enhance the participation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in the Islamic Conference by enabling it to take part effectively in the work and activities and meetings of all the organs of the OIC, including its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions; and

b) to call on and urge the Member States to increase and expand their relations with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, information, investment and sports.

5. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to undertake in consultation with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus a comprehensive study on their economic situation and needs with a view to promoting their economic development.

6. Calls on the two parties to negotiate together on an equal footing towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 649 (1990).

7. Calls further on the two parties to seek a new relationship based on respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a new partnership between them.

8. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendations as appropriate.

10. Requests further the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the Dakar Islamic Summit and the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.31/20-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 47/19 as well as other resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Question of Refugees;

Deeply concerned at the persistent plight of millions of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of member states with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Deeply concerned by the recently announced quantitative reduction by the UNHCR of its assistance programme for the refugees in the member states of the OIC, in particular those countries which are classified as Least Developed Countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the question of Muslim refugees;

1. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Secretary General to implement the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the problem of Refugees.

2. Expresses its appreciation to member states, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Also expresses its deep concern on the far-reaching repercussions of the presence of millions of refugees in Muslim countries, particularly on these countries security, stability and infrastructure, which adversely affect their economic and social development.

5. Calls on member states, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main reasons behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Urges member states to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7. Calls on member states to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the down-ward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

9. Requests the General Secretariat to promote and strengthen cooperation with the UNHCR and other humanitarian bodies with a view to following up the conditions of refugees and increasing the necessary assistance to such refugees.

10. Urges non-member states from which Muslims escape because of religious or racial oppression, to work for the elimination of the real causes leading to the exodus of these refugees.

11. Urges the Secretary General to closely cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.

RESOLUTION NO.32/20-P
ON
ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling that Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Resolutions adopted by earlier Islamic Conferences and the international conventions and agreements particularly those agreements which call for the observance of Human Rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on Islamic communities in Non-Member States;

1. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's Report on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States .

2. Expresses its satisfaction on the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted concerning the Islamic communities in Non-Member States and requests the General Secretariat to continue its efforts.

3. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States,to play an effective role in protecting them, and do their utmost in approaching the States where these Islamic communities live to make them acknowledge their right to full citizenship and grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them in accordance with the principles of human rights as stipuated in international charters and conventions.

4. Recommends that intensified contacts be ensured between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic organisation and institutions in Member States on the one hand, and the Islamic communities in Non-Member States on the other, -so as to put an end to

their isolation and be acquainted with their requests and requirements.

5. _Reiterates_ its appeal for convening an expert meeting to study the situation of Islamic communities in East-European States, their difficulties and their needs and to submit to the next Islamic Conference a report on a comprehensive strategy to face the current developments in those states and enable Muslims to perform their religious rites and preserve their identity and their Islamic precepts.

6. _Urges_ the Member States and the Islamic Associations and Institutions to extend every kind of assistance to the General Secretariat so that it may carry out in the best possible manner, the tasks assigned to it in terms of visits, meetings, and seminars, designed to study the situation of Islamic communities in Non-Member States and examine the problems they face, in search for appropriate solutions within the framework of the respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they live.

7. _Requests_ the Secretary General to continue monitoring the situation of the Islamic communities and to cooperate with the Islamic associations and institutions for the implementation of the resolutions adopted in this regard.

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RESOLUTION NO.33/20-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly Resolution 4/4 of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in 1973 and Resolutions 2/8-P and 7/8-P adopted in 1977 by the 8th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.20/9-P adopted in 1978 by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the final communique issued by the Fifth Islamic Summit expressing the hope for the success of the current negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;

Recalling further the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Quadripartite Committee entrusted by the OIC with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Reaffirming the OIC's continued commitment to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement and continued support for the full implementation of that Agreement;

Having noted the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

1. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations, within the framework of the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

2. Takes note of the latest measures taken by the Government of the Philippines to solve the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.

3. Urges the Government of the Republic of Philippines to continue to fully implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976, in letter and spirit, and pursue its efforts to grant the Southern Philippines autonomy as agreed with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

4. Invites all parties concerned to implement the Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.

5. Reaffirms its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General to intensify their efforts including making fresh contacts with the Philippines Government, to ensure full and immediate implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

7. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro national Liberation Front for their unfailing readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of the Philippine under the auspices of the OIC, in order to arrive at a just and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Secretary General to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and requests that these efforts be pursued.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION No.34/20-P ON THE PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN BULGARIA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the item entitled "The Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria";

Recalling its resolutions 30/16-P, 42/17-P, 39/18-P and 44/19-P and the Declaration of its extraordinary meeting held in New York on 4 October 1989, the reports of the OIC Contact Group mandated to examine the conditions of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria, the relevant section of the Final Communique of the Fifth Islamic Summit, as well as the resolutions adopted by the OIC regarding the situation of the Muslim minorities living in non-Muslim countries;

Stressing the inalienable rights of ethnic and religious minorities in non-Muslim countries to enjoy their own culture, to speak and receive education in their own language, to profess and exercise their own religion and to preserve and develop their ethnic, religious and cultural identity;

Noting with appreciation the invaluable support provided by the Islamic community for the rightful and legitimate cause of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria as well as the commendable efforts of the OIC Contact Group;

Appreciating the stand of the Bulgarian authorities which has eased the hardships of Muslim Turks in their daily lives and has enabled them to enjoy some of the rights and freedoms which they had once been deprived of;

Taking particular note of the reports submitted by the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group wherein it is stated inter alia:

- That the new political forces which came in power in Bulgaria as a result of ouster of Zhivkov's regime showed a relatively conciliatory attitude towards the Turkish Muslim minority.

- That the campaign of assimilation and persecution started by the previous oppressive regime of Zhivkov against the Turkish Muslim minority has to a great extent ended.

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- That, however, further concrete measures and legal guarantees to provide respect for the religious, ethnic and cultural rights of the Muslim Turks have yet to be adopted.

- That, a much more concerted and sincere effort is needed on the part of authorities in Sofia to secure for the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria all its legitimate rights.

- That the provisions of the new Constitution disregard the minorities and their rights.

- That on the whole the situation of Muslims of Turkish origin in Bulgaria remains a matter of concern as a result of obstacles placed on their way.

- That the necessary remedial steps on the part of Bulgarian government will go a long way in restoring confidence of all sections of population in the country.

- That the member countries of OIC may remain watchful and resist any move from any quarter calculated to affect adversely the position and status of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

- That the OIC must intensify its support to the Muslim Turks in Bulgaria and to their causes.

1. Expresses its full support for the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and its solidarity with their legitimate objective of securing respect for their religious, ethnic and cultural identity.

2. Takes note with appreciation of the decisions taken so far by the Bulgarian government to improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority.

3. Regrets however that the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria are still devoid of legal guarantees and practical measures which could ensure full observance of its religious, ethnic and cultural rights.

4. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to provide effective guarantees for the full restoration and observance of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to eradicate the social discrimination against these minorities.

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5. Takes note with satisfaction of the normalization in the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and expresses the hope that the dialogue between the two countries will help solve the outstanding problems concerning the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

6. Calls upon all Islamic countries to sustain their invaluable support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to encourage the Bulgarian leadership in this direction.

7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor closely the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority and other Muslim minorities in Bulgaria and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to extend every assistance possible to the OIC Contact Group in finding opportunities to make the necessary contacts and observations during its next visit to Bulgaria.

9. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

10. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved.

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RESOLUTION NO.35/20-P
ON
SUPPORT TO THE CANDIDATURES OF THE MEMBER STATES TO THE POSTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity in international fora;

Expressing concern at the unsatisfactory level of representation of the OIC Member States in various bodies of international and regional organisations;

Conscious of the need for enhancing the representation of the OIC Member States in international organisations;

1. Notes the candidatures of the Member States to the posts in international organisations contained in Document ICFM/20-91/PIL/D.24/Rev.1

2. Invites the Member States to do their utmost in actively supporting the candidatures from OIC Member States to the bodies of the United Nations specialized agencies, and other international organisations;

3. Also invites all Member States to consult each other and the Secretary General for the achievement of this objective.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about those States seeking candidacies in international organisations and to follow up the developments in support of the OIC Member States.

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Annex-1 to Res. No.35/20-P

REQUESTS OF SUPPORT FOR THE CANDIDATURES FROM THE MEMBER STATES FOR POSTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1) The candidature of Dr. Kamil Taieb Idris to the International Law Commission. (Republic of Sudan)

(2) The candidature of Prof. Dr. Jamshid Momtaz to the International Law Commission. (Islamic Republic of Iran)

(3) The candidature of Prof. Iba Der THIAM to the post of President of the 26th General Conference of UNESCO. (Republic of Senegal)

(4) The candidature of Prof. Dr. Talat Halman to the Executive Council of UNESCO. (Republic of Turkey)

(5) The candidature of Prof. Dr. Boutrus Boutrus Ghali to the post of Secretary General of the United Nations. (Arab Republic of Egypt)

(6) The candidature of Ambassador Samir Subhi Shihabi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the post of the President of the Forty-Six Session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

(7) The candidature of Ambassador Dr. Abdallah Al Achtal, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations for the post of the President of the Forty-Six Session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Republic of Yemen)

(8) The candidature of Mr. Ahmed Mahiou for the membership of the International Law Commission. (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria)

(9) The candidature of Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan, Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan for the Presidency of the Inter Parliamentary Council of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), elections to which would be held at the 86th IPU Congress in Santiago, Chile in October 1991. (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

(10) The candidature of Dr. Attiya Inayatullah of Pakistan for the post of Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO, the elections to which will be held at the UNESCO Board's next session in October-November 1991. (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

(11) The candidature of H.E. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja for the International Law Commission. (Republic of Indonesia)

Annex-1 to Res. No.35/20-P

(12) The candidature of Dr. Sadouq for the Executive Council of UNESCO. (Islamic Republic of Iran)

(13) The candidature of Ambassador Khalil I. Othman to the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit during the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

(14) The candidature of Mr. Awny Khasawnah for the membership of the International Law Commission during the 46th session of United Nations General Assembly. (The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

(15) The candidature of Prof. Pambou Tchivounda Guillaume for election to the International Law Commission during the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (Republic of Gabon)

(16) The candidature of Ambassador Mohammed Hussain Al-Al Shaali Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations for the post of the Chairman of Third Committee of the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly. (United Arab Emirates)

(17) The candidature of Dr. Monji Chamli for one of the posts of Executive Board of UNESCO. (Republic of Tunisia)

(18) The candidature of Dr. Adib Al Daood for the post of Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations. (Syrian Arab Republic)

(19) The candidature of Mr. Eid Abda for election to the Executive Board of UNESCO. (Syrian Arab Republic)

(20) The candidature of Dr. Riyadh Siaj for the election to the International Law Commission. (Syrian Arab Republic).

(21) The candidature of Mr. Fateh Al Masri for the post of Finance and Administration Control Organ of the United Nations. (Syrian Arab Republic)

(22) The candidature of Mr. Owono NGUEMA FRANCOIS for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations. (Republic of Gabon)

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Annex-1 to Res. No.35/20-P

23. The candidature of Ambassador Dr. Moussa Bin Jaffar Bin Hassan for the membership of the Executive Board of UNESCO for elections which will be held during the 26th Session of the UNESCO General Conference. (Sultanate of Oman).

24. The candidature of Oman for the post of Vice President of the Forty Six Session of the U.N. General Assembly. (Sultanate of Oman).

25. The candidature of Oman for membership of the Security Council for the term 1994-95. (Sultanate of Oman).

26. The candidature of Dr. Ali Mohammed Fakhrou, Minister of Education for the membership of the UNESCO Executive Board, elections for which will be held during the 26th General Conference of UNESCO to be held in Paris in October-November, 1991. (Bahrain).

27. The candidature of Dr. Hussain Mohammad Baharneh, Minister of State for Legal Affairs for reelection as member of the International Law Commission during the elections at 46th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. (Bahrain).

28. The candidature of Abdellatif Rahal for election to the Executive Board of UNESCO. (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria).

29. Mr. Mohammad Naseer Ahsan, Auditor General of Pakistan for the post of Member of the UN Board of Auditors elections to be held during the 46th session of UN General Assembly (Islamic Republic of Pakistan).

ANNXDR35
Disk Final-P

MAC/REH

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RESOLUTION NO.36/20-P
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Desiring to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice to Article Three of the Charter.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to complete the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and the functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and to make it operational.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20LEGDR1
Disk Final-P

Eg.

RESOLUTION NO.37/20-P
ON
THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Coopertion among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling the motives and the noble objectives which dictate the need and importance of underlining human rights which are guaranteed by the glorious religion of Islam;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Mindful of the integrity of Islamic values on human rights and the great importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Noting with appreciation the concerted efforts of the Member States during the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and their firm resolve to promote Islamic values in the field of human rights;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" which includes general guidance to the Member States in the field of human rights.

Recognizing the utmost importance of the issue of human rights at the international level in general, and at the level of relations among the OIC Member States in particular, resulting from the current developments and interactions in the international arena;

Aware of the direct implications of this matter on the speedy achievement of development, progress and stability in various economic, social and political fields;

Having taken note of the Report of the Secretary General underlining the importance of paying constant attention to the issues of human rights in Islam in a more detailed manner;

1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on human rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. Recognizes the importance of following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to retain it as an item on the Agenda of the Regular Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint action by Member States and the General Secretariat of the OIC in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights.

3. Invites Member States to coordinate their positions during the U.N. Summit Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

4. Requests the Secretary General to convene an open-ended Ad Hoc Governmental Expert Group to hold its first meeting during 1992, in order to explore and devise ways and means of promoting various aspects of human rights in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress in the implementation of this resolution.

6. Decides to consider this question at its Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under the title "Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam".

20LEGDR2
Disk-Final-P

Eg

RESOLUTION NO.38/20-P
ON
THE STATUS OF SIGNINATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of OIC;

Noting that the quorum required for the coming into effect of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes.

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the OIC and facilitate its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter with Member States and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20LEGDR3
Disk Final-P

Eg.

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RESOLUTION NO. 39/20-P
ON
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and criminal acts;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combatting terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, whereby the international community is able to differentiate clearly between terrorism and national struggle for liberation;

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked;

Confirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terrorism and aim at destabilizing countries and societies;

Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinguished differences between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

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Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling Resolution 35/5-P/IS and Resolution 19/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 39/19-P adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembnly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the Forty-Sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, on the implementation of the Resolution.

20LEGDR4
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RESOLUTION NO.40/20-P
ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Having taken cognizance, through the Report of the Secretary General of the measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information at its Second Meeting held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 4 and 5 December 1990;

Recalling Resolutions No.43/18-P and 51/19-P of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the decisions taken by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling the Recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Third Session held in Dakar from 14 to 16 June 1990 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee on the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

1- Expresses its deep appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Meeting of the Follow up Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

2- Takes note of the decisions of the Follow-Up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

20INFDR1
Disk Final-P

Eg

RESOLUTION NO.41/20-P
ON THE
INFORMATION PLAN

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August, 1991),

Having taken cognigance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1990-91 Programme of Action entitled the Information Plan;

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 10/4-P (IS) and 1/5-P(IS) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, and resolutions Nos. 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P and 44/18-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th 17th and 18th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Information Plan;

Recalling resolution No. 52/19-P of the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approving the 1990-91 Programme of Action and requesting the Secretary General to report on its implementation to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar from 14-16 June 1990 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee, recommendations relating to the financing and implementation of the Information Plan;

Further recalling the commitments of Member States to provide themselves, through mutual cooperation, with an appropriate communication network in order to reduce the imbalance of information flow in the world, and with a specific information system in order to assert their national and cultural identities and counter the hostile campaigns directed against Islam and Muslims.

1. Reaffirms the need for the active support and effective participation of Member States in the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success.

2. Appeals to Member States:

a) to assume, individually or collectively, the execution for some operations of the Information Plan;

b) to settle the arrears in contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat so as to enable it to catch up with the delay in the implementation of the Plan because of those arrears.

3. Approves the 1991-92 Programme of Action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan; this programme shall be executed in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs under the following financing conditions:

- US$500,000 from mandatory contributions paid by Member States and

- US$500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all the assistance needed for the implemention of this Programme of Action.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their services, structures and information organs, this being the only way to combine their efforts and unify their human, material and financial potentials with a view to enabling the Islamic Ummah to have credible information, constantly in tune with world events and capable of effectively defending its religion, its interests and its stands.

6. Invites the General Secretariat to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, to the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Disk Final-P
Eg.

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RESOLUTION NO.42/20-P
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY
(I.I.N.A.)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having taken congnizance of the introductory report of the Secretary General on the specialized agencies of the OIC in the field of information, and of the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency on the Agency's activities;

Taking account of the importance of the role assigned to the Agency by the OIC to make the voice of the Islamic Ummah heard, explain and speak in defense of its just causes to Islamic and International public opinion;

Recalling the various resolutions of Islamic Ministerial and Summit Conferences on information, in general, and the International Islamic News Agency:

1- Urges Member States to pay their contributions to the budgets of IINA for 1991-1992.

2- Invites Member States to pay in full or in part their accumulated arrears in contributions to the Agency's budget.

3- Calls on Member States to grant preferential treatment to the news items disseminated by the International Islamic News Agency, and distribute such items at home and abroad, and to provide it with exclusive news reports so that it can enlarge its scope of activity;

4- Urges member states to depute staff to the International Islamic News Agency which it requires.

5- Invites Member States and news agencies to appoint a liaison officers, to relay the news and reports of their respective countries to the International Islamic News Agency which will distribute them to the other Islamic countries;

6- Urges Member States and organizations to continue to invite the International Islamic News Agency to cover the Islamic Conferences and important events they organize.

INF-DR4
Disk Final-P
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RESOLUTION NO.43/20-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having taken note of the introductory report of the Secretary General on the OIC specialized institutions in the field of information and of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Orgnaization (ISBO) on the activities of this Organization;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the various Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Organization of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization;

Emphasizing the importance of the role assigned to ISBO as regards informing the Islamic and international public opinion of Islamic causes and defending them, as well as the standing that it must secure for Islamic information within the context of international information;

1. Urges member states to pay their accumulated arrears to the budget of the Organization and their contributions for 1991-1992.

2. Urges member states to support information links and programme exchanges with the Organization to help it achieve its objectives and consolidate its role.

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Disk Final-P

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ANNEX III

Report and resolutions on economic affairs

INDEX

SL.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Report of the Economic Affairs Committee	150
2.	Resolution 1/20-E On the Economic Problems of the Islamic World.	154
3.	Resolution 2/20-E On the Effects of the Establishment of the Single European Market on on the Islamic States.	158
4.	Resolution 3/20-E On the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States.	160
5.	Resolution 4/20-E On the Economic Problems of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the Syrian People in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab People in the other Occupied Arab Territories.	162
6.	Resolution 5/20-E On the Economic Problems of the Land-Locked Member States.	164
7.	Resolution 6/20-E On the Foreign Debt of OIC African Countries.	165
8.	Resolution 7/20-E On the Environmental Problems in the Islamic World including the Israeli Practices and their effects on the Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Occupied Syrian Golan and other Occupied Arab Territories.	167

SL.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
9.	Resolution 8/20-E On the Assistance to the Member States Affilicted by Drought and Natural Disasters.	173
10.	Resolution 9/20-E On Cooperation between OIC member states to combat the locust menace.	175
11.	Resolution 10/20-E On the Activities under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) for the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among member states.	177
12.	Resolution 11/20-E On the Reports Relating to the Activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the General Secretariat.	183
13.	Resolution 12/20-E On the Reports relating to the Activities of the Specialized Institutions of the OIC.	185
14.	Resolution 13/20-E On the activities of the affiliated institutions of the OIC.	187
15.	Resolution 14/20-E On the Progress Report on the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes.	188
16.	Resolution 15/20-E On the Question of Antarctica.	189
17.	Resolution 16/20-E On the Cooperation in combatting drug abuse, psychotropic, substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking.	191

SL.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
18.	Resolution 17/20-E On Cooperation Among Member States Against Epidemic Diseases which Effect Human, Animal Resources and Natural Life.	194
19.	Resolution 18/20-E On the Assistance to the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable them to cope with the influx of Liberian Refugees.	195

Y/D

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY)

ISTANBUL, 24-26 MUHARRAM 1412H (4-6 AUGUST 1991)

1. The Economic Affairs Committee of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held its working sessions from August 4 to August 6, 1991 (24 to 26 Muharram 1412H) to consider the Agenda Items 45-53 allocated to the Committee by the Conference and to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted to the Conference for adoption.

2. The Member States attending the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the working sessions of the Committee.

3. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Ousman N.R. Othman, Assistant Secretary General for Economic, Science and Technology Affairs. The Representatives of the following subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the work of the Committee:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah.
- Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.
- Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

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4. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of the representatives of the same member states elected to the Bureau of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, namely:

Chairman : Republic of Turkey
Vice Chairman : State of Kuwait
Vice Chairman : Republic of Cameroun
Vice Chairman : State of Palestine
Rapporteur : Arab Republic of Egypt

The working sessions for the Committee were chaired by H.E. Ambassador Necati UTKAN, Head of Delegation of the Republic of Turkey to the Economic Affairs Committee.

5. H.E. Utkan, wishing the delegates all the success in their important work explained the method and programme of work of the committee which was unanimously agreed by the delegates. The committee agreed to proceed with their deliberations on the items of its agenda while at the same time making the necessary amendments on the draft resolutions prepared by the OIC General Secretariat.

6. H.E. Ousman N.R.OTHMAN, Assistant Secretary General of OIC, made a brief statement expressing his confidence that H.E. Ambassador Utkan's experience and leadership qualities would greatly contribute to the success of the deliberations of the committee. Assistant Secretary General expressed his profound gratitude and thanks for the traditional warm welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Government and brotherly people of the Republic of Turkey. He concluded his statement by expressing his wish for the success of the deliberations of the Committee which would further contribute to the solidarity among the Member States.

7. The Committee deliberated on Items from 45 to 53 of the Agenda of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and made the agreed amendments on the related draft resolutions as it went along. The deliberations of the Committee on each item were preceded by presentations by the OIC General Secretariat on the background of the subject concerned.

8. In relation to some of the items of its Agenda the committee made the following observations:

a) With reference to agenda item 46 on the activities of the COMCEC, and upon regrets expressed by the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed their readiness to consider the hosting of the said Conference in Tehran;

b) Regarding the formulation of new strategies for the OIC Plan of Action, the Committee agreed on the importance of the subject and appreciated the preliminary study done by the Ankara Centre in this regard and was informed that Member States were examining it carefully to submit, through the General Secretariat, their comments to the COMCEC to assist its Chairman to seek a mandate from the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar.

c) Concerning the Economic Problems of the Islamic World, the Committee noted the need for strong economic cooperation among Member States which will contribute to the development and welfare of the Member States as well as to the preservation of peace and political stability among them.

9. The Committee adopted the Report of its deliberations and approved the Draft Resolutions on the Items of its Agenda and agreed on their submission, by H.E. Utkan, Chairman of the Committee, for adoption at the closing session of the Conference.

10. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the President, people and Government of the Republic of Turkey for their keen interest and abiding commitment to the activities of OIC and for the excellent preparations made for the Conference.

11. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his wisdom in guiding its deliberations. It also thanked the Vice Chairmen for their positive contributions to the work of the Committee, and the Rapporteur for preparing the Report.

12. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation to the General Secretariat and all the subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC participating in the meeting for their constructive contributions. Finally, the Committee expressed its thanks and appreciation to the interpreters and all supporting and technical staff for the preparatory work and their untiring efforts and assistance which ensured the success of the work of Committee.

Ambassador Necati Utkan
Chairman of the Economic
Affairs Committee
Istanbul, 28 Muharram, 1412H
8 August, 1991

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A.H./D.E.

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY), HELD AT ISTANBUL, TURKEY, FROM 4 TO 8 AUGUST 1991 (24-28 MUHARRAM, 1412 H)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/20-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.1/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which expressed deep concern at the continued and escalating International economic crisis in recent years which has adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries, in particular, causing disequilibrium and imbalance in the structure of the world economy;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and the studies prepared by the Ankara and Casablanca Centers on this subject;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No.43/182 and 44/169 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

Taking Cognizance of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 as well as developments in Eastern Europe and the implications of these developments for the Islamic States;

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress towards redressing the imbalances in the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), due to the reluctance of developed countries;

Noting with concern the adverse effect of these policies on the growth rates of the developing countries which remain not only significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but have also reduced their per capita income;

Noting with profound concern the unsatisfactory progress towards the implementation of the New Programme of Action (NPA) for the least developed countries;

Taking note of the satisfactory outcome of the Second U.N. Conference of the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1990 and the New Programme of Action (NPA) adopted for the Least Developed Countries;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties, and further noting the steps taken by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance;

Noting with profound concern that some developed countries have pursued policies which, negatively affect the international economic environment, triggering a downward pressure on the demand for and price of developing countries'products and aggravating the latters' problems, have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the OIC Member States in particular;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and particularly those relating to Resolution No.11/19-E adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on study on the possibility to set up an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate form of economic integration among the Member Countries, with a view to achieving economic and commercial integration among OIC Member States;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects caused by the recent war in the region on the economies of the Islamic States and the need to pay due attention to this serious problem through studies to be undertaken by the OIC related Agencies on the possibility of strengthening cooperation in order to achieve economic development and construction;

Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

1- Emphasizes that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment.

2- Expresses deep concern at the decline in external-financial resources available to developing countries for development and the reverse transfer of resources from developing to the developed countries and the risk of deviation of assistance.

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3. Expresses the hope that the recent strengthening of economic relations between the European Community and Central and Eastern European countries would not adversely affect the trade exchanges between the Member countries and the European Community.

4- Calls upon the developed countries and International Financial Institutions to take urgent and effective steps to alleviate the crushing burden of external debt of Islamic States.

5- Calls on Member States to participate actively in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth U.N.Development Decade.

6- Requests that, in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, the Member States should reactivate and reinvigorate international economic negotiations within the framework of the U.N., and other international institutions and calls upon the Member States to adopt a constructve approach towards this end.

7- Stresses the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.

8- Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries still provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceed SNPA recommendations of 0.15 per cent.

9. Requests the relevant organs and institutions of OIC, particularly Ankara and Casablanca Centres, to submit to the COMCEC for further action, their studies on the possibilities of closer cooperation for economic development and reconstruction to alleviate the devastating effects of the recent war in the region.

10. Requests the Ankara and Casablanca Centres to study the possibility to set up an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate form of integration among Member States with a view to achieving economic integration among Member States and report, through OIC General Secretariat, the outcome of their studies to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11- Entrusts the General Secretariat and the Ankara and Casablanca Centres to closely monitor and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the important development in East-West relations and on the decision to have a single European Market in Europe by the end of 1992 and its impact on the Islamic countries.

12- Urges the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would ensure at least a modicum of complementarity of their economies.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./D.E.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/20-E
ON
THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Document on the Unified European Action Among the States of the European Community, as a step towards the establishment of the Unified European Market;

Taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General and the Note submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the preliminary study submitted by Ankara Centre to this effect;

Having considered the new economic changes that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market and their subsequent effects on the economic relations between the European Community and the Islamic States;

Considering it to be incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects and to mobilize their political and economic will with a view to finding common solutions to the economic problems that might arise from such developments;

1. **Calls upon** the Member States to intensify every step towards global economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States, and urges them to promote trade exchange and investments among them and remove impediments there-to.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General in coordination with Ankara Centre and Casablanca Centre to finalize the study on this subject so as to circulate it to the Member States for their comments.

3. **Also requests** the Islamic Development Bank to carry out a similar study on the. economic and social repercussions of the establishment of a unified European market on the Islamic world, incorporating appropriate ideas to overcome the difficulties that may arise therefrom in the light of international developments.

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4. Requests the General Secretariat to submit, through appropriate channels, these two studies accompanied by a proper summary about the two studies, to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/20-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.2/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this subject;

Considering the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have aggravated in recent years due, amongst others, to the sharp decline in the price of commodities as well as the adverse effects of the natural disasters faced by some of these countries and the decline in bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Expressing concern over the increased number of the Least Developed Countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the New Programme of Action (NPA) as well as the decrease in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Programme for the Least Developed Countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the Member States, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the New Programme of Action (NPA);

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States;

1- Renews its appeals to the International Community, to implement fully and effectively the NPA, provisions of other UN resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII and further appeals to developed countries to increase their contributions as a result of the Fourth

International Development Strategy and to follow the example of those States which have converted the debts of the Least Developed Countries into grants in order to facilitate the economic adjustment measures taken by these countries.

2- Also appreciates the technical, financial, food aid, and other assistance provided by some Member States, as well as by the Islamic Development Bank, to the Least Developed Member States as a whole and hopes that such assistance will continue.

3- Further appreciates the on-going efforts of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and requests them to continue to give special consideration to the problems of the Least Developed Countries and to keep the issue under constant review including the effective implementation of the Programme of Action adopted in the Second U.N. Conference of the Least Developed Countries, and to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES AND THE SYRIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their homeland, their self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their national territory;

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Referring to the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. APPEALS to Member States and the international community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation so that it can launch its economic projects in the occupied Palestinian territories.

2. Appeals to Member States to support the PLO programmes for backing up the Palestinian Intifidha, and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories

citizens under the yoke of occupation in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the other occupied Arab territories.

3. APPRECIATES the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving the economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.

4. CALLS UPON other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as is being done by European Community.

5. REQUESTS the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine, and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./D.E.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/20-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Repulic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.6/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Land-Locked Member States;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also taking note of the up-dated study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land-Locked Member States;

1- Renews its appeal to the International Community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of the U.N. related resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII.

2- Requests the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land-Locked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States and submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./O.E.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-E
ON
FOREIGN DEBT OF OIC AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.18/19-E of the Nienteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of African countries which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Stressing the fact that debt servicing requirements have become such a heavy burden for all African countries that urgent solution need to be found for the problems of mode of repayment;

Recalling the initiative that His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit made at the Forty-Third Session of the UN General Assembly regarding the world debt crisis, as well as the practical steps which His Highness outlined for the realization of his initiatives at the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit held in Belgrade in September 1989;

Expressing appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted in Cairo from 28-30 August 1989, an International Seminar on the Unified African Position in preparation for the International Conference on Foreign Debt of Africa;

Appreciating the solidarity of Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to African countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Invites developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries, in particular through writing off debts, staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates.

2- Calls upon Member States to pursue their endeavours to find a lasting solution to the problem of the increasing indebtedness of African countries.

3- Requests the Member States that can afford to do so, to continue to pursue transfer of capital at low-interest, including subsidies, to African countries.

4- Expresses support for the Resolution adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 24-28 July 1989, (AHG/RES.3.L), particularly the renewed call, as contained therein, for convening of an International Conference on the External Debts of Africa.

5. Renews the call for the international community, especially the developed Creditor Countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process be combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

A.H./D.E.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-E
ON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING THE ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Repulic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

A. The Environmental problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 2/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Stressing the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Recognizing that environmental destruction is a major global concern that requires the strengthening of international cooperation on the protection of the environment without hampering the efforts of developing countries to pursue sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and on the basis of equitably shared responsibility of the international community;

Emphasizing the importance of discussing, on a broad global basis, all measures pertaining to climatic affairs, and, equally, the importance of the participation of developing countries in scientific discussions pertaining thereto;

Noting with satisfaction the coming into effect of the Vienna Treaty for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as of September 1988 and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Materials as of January 1989; and welcoming the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer which was adopted in March 1989;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and all relevant activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this item;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of Greenhouse Gases which are producing changes in the global climate, together with biological, economic and social disintegration, thereby making it more difficult for all countries of the world to achieve their development objectives; a situation which calls for scientific and technological cooperation at the international level, with a view to protecting the environment against the perilous effect of global climatic changes;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of dangerous toxic wastes on the human kind and environment and the dire consequences of the Gulf war, recently witnessed by the region, on the flora and fauna;

Strongly condemning the attempts by developed countries to export their dangerous wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoins the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Inspired by the working paper submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Islamic Cooperation and the relationship between development and environment [ICFM/19-90/EC/D.1.]

1- *Calls* for urgent collective efforts to check and reverse the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which threatens life sustaining eco-system and can undermine the health, well-being, development, prospects and the very survival of life on the planet.

2- *Reaffirms* the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

3. *Stresses* that multilateral cooperation for the protection of environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.

4- *Urges* all Member States to effectively participate in all international meetings on environment protection; to cooperate and coordinate inter se with respect to the exchange of scientific, technical and other relevant information.

5- *Appeals* to the Member States to continue with their efforts to incorporate environmental considerations in their legislation and developmental policies and to design appropriate eco-systems for that purpose.

6- *Calls upon* the Member States to establish Central National Mechanisms, or support those already existing, and enable them to mobilize the national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes for environment protection and monitoring the progress made in undertaking related activities.

7- *Further calls upon* all Member States to encourage public participation in, and support to, activities related to environment management, by means of providing data and information on environment issues and promoting environment-oriented public awareness programmes.

8- *Expresses* its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation. It urges Member States to benefit from the work of the Conference held in Cairo in December 1989, in cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations Environment Programme, on the implications of the depletion of the Ozone Layer on environmental conditions in Islamic countries.

9- *Calls on* Member States to support scientific research programmes in the field of investment oriented development, in particular as regards clean technology and the search for inexpensive and practical substitutes for technologies causing pollution and to cooperate in the manufacture of pollution control equipment and the harnessing and utilization of the potentialities of Islamic States.

10- *Calls upon* all Member States to encourage popular participation in the environment management programmes and to support those programmes by providing the data and information on environment and by promoting public awareness programmes such as anti-smoking campaigns.

11- Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether bilateral or through the exchange of expertise programme, taking into account that some Islamic States have considerable experience in some fields of environmental development.

12- Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

13- Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

14- Urges all Member States to effectively participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development due to be held in June 1992, and in the preparatory meetings for that Conference; also urges all member states to participate actively in the international endeavours to draft international conventions on Climatic Change and on Bio-diversity.

15- Urges the concerned international bodies to undertake further basic and applied research on the phenomenon of climatic changes, to serve as a basis for future international resolutions and measures to protect the environment.

16- Stresses the need to include all gases that increase emanations in the stratosphere and not to discriminate between them and the various sources of fuels when taking any measures for the protection of the environment.

17- Stresses the need to take into consideration the requirements and needs of development in the developing countries when defining any mandatory environmental targets or programmes.

18- Reaffirms also the importance of reducing the developmental gap between developed and developing countries to promote participation of developing countries in environmental programmes.

19- *Urges* all Member States to continue consulation and coordination among them at all international meetings and consulations relating to environment protection.

20. *Requests* the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems in the Islamic world to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

B. The Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General in that respect;

Guided by the principles of International Law on Environment and in particular those of the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1973 and the International Ecology Convention adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1983;

Recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind in society to enjoy a healthy environment free of pollution as a basic human right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the coercive displacement of Palestinian citizens, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of harmful gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

1. *Denounces and condemns* the aggressive Israeli policies and inhuman methods in using chemical and toxic gases against the Palestinian people, their confiscation of Palestinian land, deforestation practices, burning of crops, uprooting of trees, seizure of water resources,

thereby leading to a serious environmental deterioration which threatens life in occupied Palestine.

2. Strongly condemns Israel's stubborn persistence in changing the legal status of occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at modifying its environmental, geographical, demographic and historical characteristics and imposing its laws, jurisdiction and administration in occupied Syrian Golan.

3. Urges Islamic countries to extend help and assistance to the PLO in the implementation of its plans concerning environmental conservation on Palestinian Territory; also to expose the policies pursued by the occupation authorities which lead to the continuous and dangerous environmental deterioration and living condition in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories.

4. Urges the Islamic countries to pursue their efforts at the United Nations and specialised agencies and in other countries of the World to compel the Zionist enemy to stop these aggressive practices that violate all international norms, rules and conventions.

5. Requests IFSTAD to submit a report on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab Territories to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20EC-DRS
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RESOLUTION NO. 8/20-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Drought-stricken Member States;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food in the affected Member States;

Fully aware that affected Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing deep regret at the severe cyclone which hit Bangladesh recently resulting in heavy losses in lives and property;

1- *Appreciates* the efforts of some Member States as well as the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided and are still providing Technical and Financial Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters, and appeals to all Member States to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organizations to contribute to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

2- *Calls upon* the International Community to assist the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters.

3- *Expresses* its appreciation to the Member States, international agencies, non-governmental organisations which have provided relief assistance to victims of the recent cyclone in Bangladesh.

4. *Appreciates* the kind gesture of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to provide immediate financial assistance to the victims of the cyclone and tidal waves in Bangladesh.

5. *Appreciates* the prompt decision of the Secretary General to send a special envoy to Bangladesh, immediately after the cyclone and tidal wave and the subsequent decision to send a joint OIC-IDB mission to Bangladesh to assess its needs and requirements.

6. *Appreciates* the commendable work of the Joint OIC-IDB Commission in preparing a comprehensive report on the cyclone disaster in Bangladesh.

7. *Appeals* to all member states to participate actively in the implementation of the international framework of action annexed to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

8- *Appeals* to all Member States, specialised and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the Government of Bangladesh for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas.

9- *Also requests* the Secretary General to convene a Task Force consisting of Experts to study and recommend permanent measures aimed at preventing and minimising the effect of the widespread damages and destruction caused by such recurring natural diasters in Bangladesh.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-E
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN O.I.C. MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT THE LOCUST MENACE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of the threat of locusts, and other harmful insects and worms in most Member States;

Considering the growing escalation of locust activity and the influx of the desert locusts which is spreading to the southern regions;

Aware of the disastrous effects of the invasion of desert locusts which is undermining food self-sufficiency of the States in these regions, which are already confronted with the harmful effects of drought, desertification and the international economic crisis;

Noting that combating of locust menace requires the mobilization of considerable amounts of resources and close coordination of the relevant actions undertaken by the affilicted States;

Appreciating the results achieved by the Summit Conference on the locust menace, held in Dakar on 13 February 1989;

Taking note with satisfaction of the international meeting on combating locusts which was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco under the auspices of His Majesty King Hassan II;

Emphasizing the utmost importance of the exchange of early warning data, information and expertise among the affected Member States with a view to combating the influx of locusts in these countries;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Calls on the Member States to mobilize all the available human, scientific, technical and financial resources and exchange of information and expertise among them to wipe out the locust menace from the affilicted zones.

2- Appeals to the international community and concerned organizations to continue to give firm support and whatever assistance is needed to enable the Member States to combat this menace.

3- *Expresses* its appreciation for the initiatives taken by the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States in their actions to combat the locust menace and appeals to the Bank to continue to give assistance in this regard.

4- *Calls upon* the international organizations, especially FAO, concerned with the combating of locust menace along with the IDB to provide whatever assistance is needed to enable the Member States to exchange early warning data, information and expertise on this question.

5- *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the developments of this problem and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20EC-DRS
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Y/E

RESOLUTION NO.10/20-E
ON THE
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution no.1/3-E(IS) and No.13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States and on the establishment of the OIC Standing Committees respectively;

Recalling Resolution No.1/4-E(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference assigning priority to six areas of the Plan of Action;

Also recalling Resolutions No.3/5-E(IS) and No.1/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.9/12-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the implementation of the Plan of Action and on the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey;

Noting with appreciation that in previous six sessions of the COMCEC, each held concurrently with a Ministerial meeting in a priority area of economic cooperation of the Plan of Action, designated at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport and communications, energy and technical cooperation and that effective action have been initiated to implement various projects pertaining to these areas;

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions working in the field of economy and trade in following up the implementation of the decisions pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action, in undertaking necessary studies and organizing the required meetings and activities to fulfil their assignments made within the context of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Reiterating the importance of strengthening cooperation among the Member States in the priority areas of the Plan of Action, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport, communications, technical cooperation and energy in ensuring their advancement and prosperity;

Noting with satisfaction that:

i) an Expert Group Meeting was held on 8-10 August 1989 in Jakarta, Indonesia and modified the draft mechanism for the establishment of the OIC Food Security Reserve;

ii) a symposium on Agricultural Development and Food Security was organised by the Islamic Development Bank in conjunction with the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB, held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on February 22, 1989. A similar joint symposium on the subject will be organised preceding the Sixth Islamic Summit which will be held in Dakar, Senegal, in 1991.

iii) the First Ministerial Meeting on Energy was held concurrently with the Fifth Session of the COMCEC in Istanbul from 3-6 September 1989 thus initiating action in all the five priority sectors of Plan of Action;

iv) the Seventh Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of COMCEC was held on 7-10 May 1991 in Istanbul to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the ongoing projects pertaining to the priority areas of the Plan of Action;

v) the First Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation which was held on 7-10 October 1990 concurrently with the Sixth Session of the COMCEC, and the resolutions adopted by the meeting have already been circulated to the Member States for implementation;

vi) as of now, 21 Member States have joined the Longer Term Trade financing Scheme established under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in pursuance of a COMCEC decision, and the scheme is actually being utilized by the participating Member countries to finance their intra-OIC exports of non-traditional commodities. It is considered as an effective mechanism in increasing the volume of trade among OIC Member States. The paid capital of Scheme is now over Islamic Dinar 300,000,000;

vii) The Framework Agreement on the establishment of a Preferential Trade System among Member States of OIC was adopted at the Sixth Session of the COMCEC and opened by the OIC General Secretariat for signatures and ratification of the Member States;

viii) the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair was held in Tunis from 4-15 October 1990 and Tunisia has already made arrangements to provide temporary facility in warehousing of goods with a view to contributing in an efficient manner to the promotion of trade exchanges within the Islamic community and between Islamic countries and the rest of the world.

ix) The Fifth Trade Islamic Fair will be organized in the Sudan in 1992;

x) the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) has been finalizing, the study on the establishment of a Trade Information Network among Islamic Countries (TINIC) and will submit a progress report to the Seventh Session of COMCEC;

xi) the draft Articles of Agreement on the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee Scheme prepared by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will be submitted to the Seventh Session of COMCEC for approval;

xii) the study concerning the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union has been finalized by the IDB and was submitted to the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in Cairo on 30-31 May 1991. The Governors of the Central Banks made some comments which were incorporated in their report for submission to the 7th COMCEC;

xiii) the efforts being exerted by IDB, the Islamic Chamber and the UNIDO to promote industrial cooperation and to implement the decisions of the Third Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation with the special emphasis on joint ventures among Member States;

xiv) the efforts to implement the decisions of the First Meeting of Ministers of Transport held in Istanbul in September 1987, concurrently with the Third Session of COMCEC;

xv) the meeting of the Working Group on "Draft Bilateral Agreement on Labour and Manpower Exchange" was held on 27-29 May 1989 in Istanbul and finalized the Draft Agreement;

xvi) the efforts to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Communications held in Istanbul in September 1988, concurrently with the Fourth Session of COMCEC;

xvii) the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications will be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 5 to 8 November 1991;

xviii) The IDB, in collaboration with General Secretariat, the African Development Bank and Senegal, will organize a symposium on food security prior to the Sixth Islamic Summit;

xix) the Eighth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on 30-31 May, 1991 in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank. The resolutions and recommendations of the meeting were circulated to the Member States;

xx) the First and Second Meetings of the Focal Points for Technical Cooperation among the Member States were held on 24-26 March, 1990, and on 12-13 May 1991 in Istanbul, respectively;

xxi) a preliminary study on the formulation of new strategies of the OIC Plan of Action was prepared by the Ankara Centre and sent to the Member States by the General Secretariat for their examination and comments;

Having been informed of various past, current and planned activities carried out under the auspices of the COMCEC, through the explanations given by the General Secretariat;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Invites the Member States to render necessary assistance to the COMCEC to expedite the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action.

2- Appeals to the Member States to host the required expert group meetings for the examination and finalization of the ongoing projects and studies pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action.

3- Appeals to the member states to host the Ministerial meetings pertaining to various areas of the Plan of Action.

4- Also appeals to the Member States to render possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs working in the fields pertaining to the work of the COMCEC to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

5- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fifth Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Sudan in 1992, and requests ICDT to continue to coordinate with the host authorities for the successful holding of this Fair.

6- Invites the member states to participate actively in the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications to be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 5-8 November 1991.

7- Urges the Member States to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Transport, Communications and Energy held in Istanbul in 1987, 1988 and 1989 respectively.

8- Urges the Member States to implement the Resolutions adopted at the previous three Ministerial Conferences on Food Security and Agricultural Development, which will greatly contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Food Security and Agricultural Development in the Member States and calls upon IDB to continue providing technical assistance to the Member States to enable them to formulate programmes for the realization of food security.

9- Urges Member States to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the System.

10- Invites the Member States to host the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security to finalize the two Draft Agreements on Social Security and on Labour and Manpower Exchange.

11- Appeals to the Member States to sign and ratify the Framework Agreement to establish Trade Preferential System Among Member States as soon as possible to make it operational at an early date.

12- Urges the Member States to send their views and comments on the draft study on the formulation of new strategies for joint economic action to the OIC General Secretariat before the Seventh Session of the COMCEC to enable its Chairman to seek a mandate from the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to prepare and finalize new strategies.

13- Welcomes the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies to cooperate with the OIC General Secretariat and its Agencies in the realization of technical cooperation activities.

14- Requests the Secretary General, taking into account the progress achieved in the Uruguay Round negotiations, to continue with its efforts to follow-up the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action and to present comprehensive progress report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as at the Annual Session of the COMCEC on the implementation of decision pertaining to various areas of the Plan of Action.

20EC-DRS
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Y/Eg

RESOLUTION NO.11/20-E
ON
REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.13/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the General Secretariat namely, the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca; and Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

Taking note of the appropriate recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the abovementioned organs;

1- Commends the role being played by the Ankara, Dhaka, Casablanca Centres and IFSTAD in their respective fields.

2- Directs the above-mentioned subsidiary organs to strengthen coordination among them and also with other related OIC bodies.

3- Underlines the need to encourage the Member States to take advantage of the services of the Subsidiary Organs on contractual basis together with providing these organs with the opportunity of payable services for those interested.

4- Further directs within their respective budgets

a) The Ankara Centre to continue with its information, research and training programmes, to collect and publish information on technical cooperation potentials of the Member States and to study the modalities of effective coordination among the National Focal Points/institutions of OIC and UN agencies.

b) The Dhaka Centre to collect and disseminate information on the requirements of human resources development in the Member States and to intensify and upgrade its training activities.

c) The Casablanca Centre to continue its training activities in collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations including UNCTAD and GATT as well as organize Seminars in the field of international and inter-Islamic Trade.

d) Entrusts IFSTAD to move forward with the implementation of its 5-Year Plan of Action approved by its Scientific Council.

5- Urges Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs and to honour their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies and to settle their arrears at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs which make them unable to fulfil their responsibilities and even threaten their very existence.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

Y/Eg

RESOLUTION NO. 12/20-E
ON
REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.14/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions of the OIC;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continued to expand its operations and activities as regards to project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation,. Special Assistance, and other areas of development and cooperation (e.g. food security), as highlighted in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bank;

Noting with Appreciation that the Bank has been playing an active role in the implementation of both the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and various decisions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) as well as the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH);

Also noting with satisfaction that as part of its efforts and commitments to meet the requirements of its member countries, the Bank has been developing new strategies and schemes, some of which have been launched under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of intra-Islamic trade;

1. Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Bank and to benefit from The Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations;

2. Urges the concerned Member States who have not

done so to expedite settling their outstanding debts and overdues, as requested by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

3. Calls upon the Member States to lend support to the Bank to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

Y/Eg.

RESOLUTION 13/20-E
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August, 1991),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Affiliated Institutions of the OIC;

Noting with appreciation the Reports of the representatives of the Islamic Shipowners Association and the International Association of Islamic Banks on their activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the I.S.A and IAIB;

Appreciating the role being played by these Institutions in their respective fields;

1- Commends the role being played by them in their areas of activities.

2- Urges the Member States which have not yet done so to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

3- Also urges the Member States to participate effectively in their activities and to strengthen cooperation between them and all the OIC affiliated institutions.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/20-E
ON
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Twentith Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion and Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System Among OIC Member States, (iv) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so at an early date.

2- Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter with the Member States concerned and submit a detailed report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/20-E
ON
THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution No.25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States, held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the final document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September, 1989;

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolutions No.38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156A and B of 16 December 1985, and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December, 1989;

Committed to the Islamic concept of universalism, and to the harmony between man and his natural habitat;

Believing in the principle of common heritage of mankind;

Affirming the conviction that in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord;

Affirming the principle that Member States are entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the central repository of all such information;

Further affirming that all Member States have a valid interest in the management and use of Antarctica and that the pursuit of such interests should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security, the protection of its environment, and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

Convinced of the need to ensure the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica, and its dependent and associated eco-systems against all harmful human activities;

1. *Expresses* its conviction that any international regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antartica and its dependent and associated eco-systems, to have univeral validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community.

2. *Also expresses* its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in and around Antarctica.

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Antarctica Treaty System countries to impose a 50 year ban on mining in Antarctica as contained in the Protocol to the Antarctica Treaty on Environmental Protection which was decided at their Madrid Meeting on 29 April, 1991.

4. *Further expresses* its support for the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored stations in Antarctica with a view to promoting coordinated international cooperation on scientific research for the benefit of mankind, in particular, research essential to the understanding of the global environment, in order to avoid or minimise the adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems.

5. *Calls on* all States to cooperate with the United Nations Secretary-General and to continue consultations at the United Nations on all aspects relating to Antarctica.

20EC-DRS
Disk Final-EC

Y/Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/20-E
ON
COOPERATION IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing their concern at the rising rate of drug abuse, their manufacture and illegal trafficking that endanger the health of millions, particularly the youth;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the economic, social and political structures of countries suffering therefrom;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary plan for the prevention of drug abuse and their adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and their illegal trafficking in 1987 and the United Nations Agreement on Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and illegal drug trafficking;

Noting with appreciation the declaration and world programme of action adopted by the 17th U. N. Special Session held in New York in February 1990, and the declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs (April 1990);

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the single U. N. Agreement on drugs of 1961 and the U. N. Agreement for combatting illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulphur chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which increased their illicit processing;

Affirming the guiding principles of enforced treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control measures advocated by these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries, in cooperation between those countries and the relevant organizations;

Expressing its satisfaction at the deliberations of the Expert Committee meeting held in the Republic of Turkey from 18-20 October 1988 and at the report of the Secretary General on this question;

1. Urges the Member States to diligently follow up the recommendations made by the Expert Group on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Second World Conference for Drugs and Intoxicants Control, held by the World Muslim League in Islamabad, in 1989, and invites Member States to implement these recommendations.

3. Expresses its appreciation for the practical measures taken by some Member States to control the phenomenon of drugs and invites the other member states to take necessary steps to combat this phenonmenon.

4. Welcomes the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures and of promoting the awareness of the society and particularly the youth as regards the harmful effects of drugs.

5. Urges Member States to coordinate their efforts with a view to unifying their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international Organizations.

6. Invites Member States to increase their cooperation and exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

7. Urges Member States to speed up ratifying and adhering to the UN agreement concerning illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

8. Requests Member States to host the next meeting of the Experts Committee.

20EC-DRS
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P/Eg

RESOLUTION NO. 17/20-E
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharrm 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years;

Considering the magnitude it has reached in recent years, especially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and, particularly during the Hajj;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Member States in the preventive and curative health measures in particular for the pilgrimage season;

Also expressing profound appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services made available to the Pilgrims by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges Member States to exchange information and report promptly and efficiently on the outbreak of epidemics in any Islamic country in coordination with WHO and calls for application of international regulations.

2. Calls for coordination in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all pilgrims, coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution.

20EC-DRS
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Y/Eg.

RESOLUTION 18/20-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO COPE WITH THE INFLUX OF LIBERIAN REFUGEES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect of International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 3 to 8 August 1991,

Having taken note of the information on the mass influx of Liberian refugees in the territories of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone following the tragic events occurring in Liberia;

Noting with concern the constantly growing number of the refugees and displaced persons because of the extension of the combat zone;

Aware of the heavy sacrifices borne by the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone in favour of these refugees who are mostly Muslims, through the mobilization of important material and financial resources for their accomodation and installation;

Seriously concerned over the considerable changes brought about by the influx of these refugees in the economies of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone;

1. Urgently appeals to the Member States to provide the Governments of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone the assistance needed to cope with this situation.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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ANNEX IV

Report and resolutions on cultural affairs

S.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	ICFM/20-91/CS/REP/FINAL Report of the Cultural Committee	199
2.	RES.1/20-CS On the Islamic University in Niger.	204
3.	RES.2/20-CS On the Islamic University in Uganda.	206
4.	RES 3/20-CS On the International Islamic University in Malaysia.	208
5.	RES 4/20-CS Islamic University in Bangladesh.	209
6.	RES 5/20-CS King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad.	210
7.	RES 6/20-CS Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Tumbucto, Mali.	211
8.	RES 7/20-CS Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE), Islamabad, Pakistan.	212
9.	RES 8/20-CS Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau	213
10.	RES 9/20-CS Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros	214
11.	RES 10/20-CS On the University of Zeitouna, Tunisia.	215
12.	RES.11/20-CS On the International Islamic Women's Organization.	216
13.	RES.12/20-CS On the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.	217
14.	RES.NO 13/20-C On the Research Centre for Islamic History Art & Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul.	220

S.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
15.	RES. 14/20-CS International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Istanbul.	222
16.	RES.15/20-CS On the Islamic Fiqh Academy	224
17.	RES.16/20-CS On the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).	226
18.	RES.17/20-CS On the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF), Riyadh	227
19.	RES.18/20-CS On the Islamic Committee of International Crescent, Benghazi	228
20.	RES.19/20-CS On the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools	230
21.	RES.20/20-CS On the Educational Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and Occupied Syrian Golan and other Arab Territories.	232
22.	RES.21/20-CS On the Twinning of Palestinian Universities in the occupied Palestinian Territories with Universities in the OIC Member States	234
23.	RES.22/20-CS On Preservation of the Islamic Character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its Human Heritage and Religious Rights.	235
24.	RES.23/20-CS On the Teaching of History & Geography of Palestine.	237
25.	RES.24/20-CS On Da'wah Activities & Reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.	238

S.NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
26.	RES.25/20-CS On the Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginning of Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals.	240
27.	RES.26/20-CS On the Cooperation and Coordination between the Seerah and Sunnah Centre in the University of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and Organization of the Islamic Conference.	241
28.	RES.27/20-CS On Proposed Establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Reserarch in Bangladesh	242
29.	RES.28/20-CS On the Unified Stand on Sacrilegious Acts Against Islamic Holy Places and Values.	243

Index
DISK: FINAL

EGEH

REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ADOPTED BY THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY)

HELD IN ISTANBUL, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY 24-28 MUHARRAM 1412H (4-6 AUGUST 1991)

The Cultural Affairs Committee set up by Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul on 24-26 Muharram 1412H (4 to 6 August, 1991) met to examine the items related to Cultural Affairs included in the Agenda of the Conference, and to prepare the draft resolutions on Cultural items to be submitted for approval to the Plenary Session of the Conference, taking into consideration the recommendations of the 16th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

2. The Committee elected H.E. Ambassador Ismet Birsel, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Turkey to the Meeting, as Chairman of the Committee. In his address , His Excellency first welcomed the delegates participating in the Committee and expressed his thanks and deep gratitude to them all for choosing him as Chairman. His Excellency also expressed his appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for the excellent results it has achieved during its Chairmanship since the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Chairman of the Committee stressed that in order for this Committee to achieve positive results, its deliberations must be realistic and pragmatic and its decisions creative. He added that, in spite of the heavy responsibility involved, he was confident that brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding among the distinguished members of the Committee would ensure the success of their proceedings.

3. In order to facilitate the deliberations of the Committee, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a programme of work which was unanimously approved. Such a programme, the Chairman indicated, would help the Committee successfully complete within the prescribed time the tasks entrusted to it by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers.

4. The following States were elected to the membership of the Bureau of the Committee:

Republic of Cameroon - Vice Chairman
State of Kuwait - Vice Chairman
State of Palestine - Vice Chairman
Arab Republic of Egypt - Rapporteur.

5. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Ambassador Mohammad Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural Affairs.

6. The Committee expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Turgut OZAL, President of the Republic of Turkey for his sincere care and firm support for the activities carried out by the Organization of Islamic Conference.

7. The Committee also expressed their appreciation to the people of Turkey for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to them.

The Committee examined the reports submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic Universities and Cultural Centres. It also heard the reports submitted by the Representatives of the subsidiary cultural and social organs, as well as those of the specialized cultural institutions, organs of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The Committee particularly reviewed the annual report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

The Representative of the Republic of Sudan informed the Committee about the activities of the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.

8. The Committee expressed concern regarding the situation of the cultural institutions and centres, and the universities established by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Member States and which are not in a position to fulfil their missions and are facing financial difficulties.

The Committee observed that these items were regularly included in the agendas of the successive sessions of the Conference of Foreign Ministers and in those of the specialized committees. In the light of the discussion the Committee considered that it was high time to undertake action in accordance with an overall conception and along agreed, well-defined lines, in order to solve the problems faced by the cultural universities, institutions and centres and to enable them to achieve the important objectives for which they were established.

To this effect the Committee recommended that the Secretary General take prompt steps towards setting up a Committee of Experts to prepare the necessary studies and plans of action to clearly identify the needs of these Islamic Universities, centres and institutions one by one and to work out permanent solutions to their financial, academic and administrative problems with the assistance of Member States and Islamic Organizations and institutions either by means of financial contribution or participation with the various means of technical cooperation, namely teachers, publication and books, and programmes as well as educational reference works. The Committee of experts would also examine the possibility of setting up an independent Waqf for each Islamic University and Centre which would ensure to it a stable income.

9. At the end of its deliberations, the Committee approved the Draft Resolutions appended to the present report, in their final form.

10. During the deliberations and discussions that took place during the meetings of the Committee a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and deep solidarity prevailed, which made the tasks of the Committee commendably easier.

At the end of the meeting of the Committee, the floor was given to Their Excellencies the representatives of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Senegal, who expressed their appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee on the great wisdom, efficiency and competence with which he concluded the deliberations of the Committee.

His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee expressed his deep appreciation to all its members for the brotherly atmosphere which prevailed during the meetings and for their comprehensive knowledge of the subjects examined and discussed, which enabled the Committee to bring its deliberations to a successful end, within the prescribed time.

The Committee further expressed its deep appreciation for the earnest efforts exerted by the General Secretariat with regard to the preparation of documents and their submission to the Committee, as well as for its effective participation in the deliberation of the Committee.

Sd

ISMET BIRSEL

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

20CSREP
DISK FINAL-CS

Eg.

RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTIETH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF JUST AND DURABLE PEACE THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AND RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGITIMACY), HELD AT ISTANBUL, TURKEY, FROM 4 TO 8 AUGUST 1991 (24- 28 MUHARRAM 1412 H)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Government of Niger, the OIC General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the University for the smooth functioning of the Islamic University of Niger.

Expressing its gratitude and thanks to Member States, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, the International Islamic Charitable Organization (Kuwait), World Islamic Da'wa Association, Islamic Solidarity Fund and all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

Conscious of the need to secure for the University regular financial resources and the needed educational and material support;

1. Reaffirms the importance of the Islamic University in Niger for the spreading of Islamic culture and the Arabic language in West Africa, in addition to meeting the teaching needs, religious education and training of the West African populations.

2. Appreciates the efforts made by the Board of Trustees of the University to maintain the University functional, despite financial difficulties, in particular by establishing a Waqf in its favour.

3. Recommends that the Board of Trustees of the University seek to solve on a permanent basis the financial, academic and administrative problems facing the University and revise the University Statute to ensure its administrative functioning in an appropriate manner.

4. Invites Member States and the Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Charitable Organization and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend financial and material support to this important Islamic institution, and contribute to the capital of its Waqf

5. Recommends the participation of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the organization of the educational and cultural aspects to improve the educational process in the University, by deputing experienced teachers to that University and specialized experts in the planning of appropriate programs and curricula conforming to the University's standard.

6. Decides that the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be represented on the Board of Trustees.

20CSDR1
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 2/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University in Uganda;

Expressing appreciation to Government of Uganda for having ratified the University Statute;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation (Kuwait), the Islamic Da'wah Association (Libya), Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Committee for International Crescent (Libya), and other Islamic institutions for their generous support to University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General and the Rector on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for providing facilities and assistance to the University and to all the Member States who contributed to this.

2. *Calls upon* the University Council to enable the University to carry out its functions properly in accordance with its Statute and the Headquarters' Agreement concluded between the Government of Uganda and the OIC General Secretariat.

3. *Urges* Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Institutions to contribute to the annual budget of the Islamic University in Uganda.

4. Urges Member States, Rabitat Al-Alam Al-Islami, the International Islamic Charitable Organization, the Universities in Member States and other Institutions to provide material and financial assistance to the annual budget for the functioning of the Islamic University in Uganda and for post-graduate scholarships.

5. Recommends the participation of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) in the supervision of the educational and cultural aspects to improve the educational process in the university through the secondment of qualified professors to teach at the University as well as specialized experts to prepare the curricular and programmes that are in keeping with the educational standards of the University.

20CSDR2
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 3/20-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Also taking note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued financial and other support towards the operating expenses of the University and the construction of a new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Invites again the OIC General Secretariat, all its organs, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami and Member States to further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University in Malaysia so that it may further increase its capacity and use all its potential to achieve its objectives.

2. Calls on all Member States which have not yet concluded Agreements of Co-sponsorship of this University, within the framework of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia, to do so at an early date.

3. Reiterates further its request to all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue to support this University by extending material, financial and any other relevant assistance, in particular concerning curricula, teachers and scholarships to enable a greater number of students to pursue their studies at this University, in collaboration with the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

20CSDR3
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 4/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University of Bangladesh;

Noting the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the execution of other necessary works;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Appreciating the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to develop the University, meet its operating expenses, and construct a new campus to accommodate more students;

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University.

2. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so it may achieve its objectives.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh and to follow-up the implementation of the project.

4. Also requestes the General Secretariat to seek, in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, academic assistance from Universities through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

20CSDR4
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO.5/20-C
ON
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the various Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, the Republic of Chad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Reiterates that in view of the pressing need for the educational and social services provided by this Islamic institution, King Faisal Mosque is one of the Islamic educational institutions that needs special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate them to Member States.

3. Urges all Member States and Islamic institutions to contribute towards the restoration and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

4. Requests all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to contribute to give maximum assistance to this institution and to provide it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for the graduates of the Institute to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities

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20CSDR5
DISKET FINAL-CS
Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH, TUMBUCTO, MALI.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbucto (Mali);

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the development of the Institute;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu (Mali) so that it may achieve its objectives.

2. Urges Member States which have technical facilities in the fields of conservation and restoration of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and urges them to lend greater attention to the Institute and provide it with the necessary technical assistance so that it may carry out its functions.

20CSDR6
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE), ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Islamabad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Emphasizes once again, the importance of consolidating the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and of propagating and promoting the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute.

3. Urges the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

20CSDR7
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 8/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations made by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the commencement of the implementation of phase I of the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau, which is the construction of the Great Mosque.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completing the ongoing construction of the Great Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

3. Expresses warm thanks and deep appreciation to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre, in particular the Islamic Solidarity Fund which has taken upon itself to build the Great Mosque.

4. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

20CSDR8
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-C ON THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Taking into consideration the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and the peoples of the region for such a centre;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to finding a solution for obtaining finances for the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni and expedite the establishment of the Centre given its benefits for the people of Comoros and the neighbouring peoples.

2. Expresses its appreciation and sincere thanks to Pakistan, Indonesia, the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Islamic Dawa Association (Libya) which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

3. Urges all member States and the Islamic institutions to extend every possible assistance to this project.

20CSDR9
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO. 10/20-C
ON THE
UNIVERSITY OF ZEITOUNA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August) 1991,

Expressing its thanks to the Government of Tunisia for its continued and generous assistance to this prestigious Islamic institution;

Underlining the major role of this educational institution in the service of Islam and Moslems;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences regarding this project;

Expressing thanks to the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

1- Calls upon member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue providing assistance for the project of the new building of the University of Zeitouna and ensure the follow-up of its execution in view of its vital importance to Moslems in general and to the Moslems of North and West Africa in particular.

CSDR23
DISK FINAL-CS
Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/20-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Considering the various resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the International Islamic Women's Organization;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these noble objectives can be achieved only through the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half the Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the draft charter prepared by the General Secretariat, on the basis of the report of the OIC Experts Committee on this question;

Noting also with appreciation the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Expert Group Meeting on the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization.

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Requests the General Secretariat to hold further consultations among Member States regarding the proposal for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization.

20CSDR10
DISKET FINAL-CS

Y/E

RESOLUTION NO.12/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 3/5-C (IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit (Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait, in 1407H (1987) which stressed the importance of the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and its objectives aimed at strengthening the solidarity of the Ummah through participation in religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in Member States, or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States;

Also recalling Resolution 25/19-C of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt in 1411H (1990), which stressed the importance of the noble objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund that illustrates the common will of Islamic States and their attachment to Islamic Solidarity;

Nothing with appreciation the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund over the past seventeen years in consolidating Islamic solidarity and extending support to official and popular institutions concerned with culture, higher education, Islamic guidance and youth welfare throughout the Islamic world;

Noting with satisfaction that an important part of the capital of the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund has been- collected, and the need to collect the full amount fixed at one hundred million dollars, which should yield a regular income for the Fund to self-finance its annual budget;

Expressing its firm determination to safeguard this important Islamic body which truly reflects Islamic solidarity and is a major financing source for all cultural, spiritual and social activities of our Organization;

Having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, on the financial difficulties and constraints facing the Fund in financing its budget and executing its programmes, because of depletion of its resources and which led the Fund to discontinue many of its activities;

1. Reaffirms the importance of the functions and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity aimed at strengthening the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah through participation in religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes whether in Member States or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

2. Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf, without which the Fund would not have been able to carry out its functions in the interest of the Islamic Ummah.

3. Calls on all Member States to make voluntary annual donations to the budget of the Fund, according to their respective means so as to enable the Fund to cover the deficit in its annual budget, and also to contribute to the capital of the ISF Waqf according to their respective means and as an expression of their will to actively participate in the support of joint Islamic action. It urges Member States which have previously pledged voluntary contributions towards the capital of the ISF Waqf to kindly make such contributions available so that the Permanent Council may be able to start investing them.

4. Requests the ISF Permanent Council, in cooperation with the General Secretariat to consider ways and means to increase the resources of the Fund and its Waqf such as the organization of campaigns in Member States for the collection of donations and Zakah during the blessed month of Ramadhan in favour of the Fund in pursuance of resolution (2)S D4/08/88 of the Fourth Session of the Islamic Fiqh Academy and in full coordination with the competent authorities in Member States which will determine the officials to supervise such campaigns.

5. Requests the ISF Permanent Council, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf, to organize periodic visits to Islamic countries with the aim of explaining the noble objectives of the Fund and its Waqf and step up the efforts aimed at urging Member States, Islamic organizations and institutions as well as Muslim personalities and other individuals to make donations and voluntary contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.

6. _Approves_ the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

7. _Endorses_ the adoption by the Permanent Council of the final accounts of the Fund for Financial Year 1989/90 and the budget estimates of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the Financial Year 1991/92.

8. _Requests_ the Fund to maintain its support to the OIC institutions and organs, and grant similar assistance to major projects.

9. _Extends_ its thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council and its Chairman and to the Waqf Board of Trustees and its Chairman, as well as to the Executive Bureau of the Fund, for the efforts they exert to further the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

20CSDR11
DISK FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 13/20-C
ON THE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA), ISTANBUL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respe for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul;

Commending the Exhibition of the Islamic Cities in the Nineteenth Century arranged by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul on the occasion of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Director General of the Centre on the Centre's activities and future plans of action;

1. Congratulates the Centre on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary and for its success in the realisation of the objectives assigned to the Centre, and expresses thanks to all member countries and all organisations which actively participated in the celebration of the Centre's Tenth Anniversary.

2. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its pioneering accomplishments.

3. Approves the Report on the activities and Plan of Action of the Centre.

4. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) for the financial, material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre thus enabling it to carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner.

5. Recommends to the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and settle their arrears so that the Centre can implement its current and future plans of action.

6. Calls upon Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities, to extend moral, financial and material assitance to the Waqf

established by the Centre to ensure the continuity and efficiency of its activities and conveys its thanks to the Governments of Turkey, Kuwait and Qatar for their contributions to this Waqf.

20CSDR12
DISKET FINAL-CS

Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/20-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH), ISTANBUL

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH);

Taking note of the report submitted by the representative of the Chairman of the Commission on the Commission's activities and future plans:

1. Approves the report of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage comprising its plan of action.

2. Invites Member States to continue to accord attention to the Islamic Heritage.

3. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the Commission's budget.

4. Extends its thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz for patronizing and supporting the activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage.

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Chairman of the Commission, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for the efforts he exerts to secure the objectives of the Commission.

6. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Turkey and the Sulaymaniye Library for their cooperation in organizing a tranining course for restoring and preserving manuscripts.

7. Decides, at the request of the Indonesian Government, to appoint Prof.Dr. Nourouzzaman Shiddiqi, Dean of the Faculty of Culture at the State Institute for Islamic Religion in Yogyakarta as member of the Commission in replacement of Prof. Hassan Jalil, the former member from Indonesia.

20CSDR13
DISKET FINAL-CS

Eg.

REOSLUTION NO. 15/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

Reaffirming the Statute of the Academy, its goals and purposes, and the general plan adopted by the Academy Council at its first session held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and closing its ranks so that it may remain impregnable through its faith, enlightened with its Shariah, constantly strong and able to meet present-day challenges and face contemporary problems;

Expressing its appreciation of the resolutions, recommendations and interpretation in the field of Islamic Jurisprudence adopted by the Islamic Fiqh Academy at its previous sessions.

Closely following the activities and achievements of the Academy as presented in its Report, with particular reference to the period following the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foeign Ministers;

Commending the Academy's sustained efforts to implement its various projects, foremost among which are the Fiqh Encyclopaedia of Economic Affairs and Dealings, the Comprehensive Index of Fiqh Rules, the heritage revival projects, the Glossary of Fiqh terminology, the simplification of Fiqh, as well as its valuable efforts exerted in the exercise of the functions previously assigned to the Islamic International Law Commission;

Expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the Academy in convening scholarly seminars, conferences and meetings jointly with Islamic organizations and insitutions of Member States, as well as its sustained endeavours to enhance cooperation with relevant Universities and scientific institutes;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the valuable scholarly achievements of the Academy and its efforts to enlighten Muslims on the fundamentals of their religion and on various aspects of Shari'ah through research, studies, resolutions, recommendations

and the Fiqh interpretation contained in the Annual Journal of the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

2. *Notes* with appreciation the unceasing efforts of the Council of the Academy and its General Secretariat which are designed to achieve the lofty Islamic goals and objecives.

3. *Calls upon* the Academy to:-

- Intensify and multiply its efforts in the academic and scientific fields,
- pursue its dialogue with ulema, researchers, thinkers, experts and specialists,
- continue to coordinate in all fields of research and study with the relevant institutions, universities, and regional Islamic organizations of the Member States,
- to organize legal and juridical seminars which seek to clarify the Islamic position towards the "Decade for Peace and International Law".

4. *Urges* the Member States to discharge their financial obligatory contributions towards the Academy.

5. *Urges* the Member States to increase their support to the Islamic Fiqh Academeey its scholarly mission, activities and accomplishments, and for its noble goals and objectives, and to boost its material potential.

6. *Expresses deep gratitude* to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for generously extending material and moral support to the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

20CSDR14
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

REOSLUTION NO.16/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning ISESCO;

Taking note of the Report submitted by ISESCO;

1. Commends the achievements accomplished by the Organization in educational, scientific and cultural fields and requests it to pursue its great efforts so as to fulfil its noble objectives.

2. Approves once again, the important Islamic special project drawn up by the Organization to eradicate illiteracy and implement basic training and calls upon Member States to provide the Organization with the assitance needed and the essential facilities that it requires to implement this vital project.

3. Urges Member States that have as yet not adhered to the membership of the Organization to do so, as early as possible and to participate effectively in all its projects and programmes.

4. Urges Member States that have not yet settled their contributions to the budget of the Organization to honour their financial obligations to enable the Organization to implement its programmes of work and carry out its educational, scientific and cultural projects and programmes.

20CSDR15
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh/Y

RESOLUTION NO. 17/20-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY SPORTS FEDERATION, (ISSF), RIYADH

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF);

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Tournaments of Islamic Solidarity Games and particularly in organising their first round under the sponsorship of the Federation.

2. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his interest and care for the activities of Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games aimed at furthering its noble objectives.

3. Appeals to Member States to honour their obligations to enable the Federation to carry out its activities.

20csdr16
DISKET FINAL-CS

P/Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 18/20-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having considered the Report of the Commission's Ninth Meeting held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in Jumada Al Oula 1411H (November 1990) on this matter;

Convinced of the important role which should be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee for establishing the Headquarters in Benghazi;

Expresses gratitude to the Committee for providing medicines worth US$ 30,000 to the Islamic University in both Uganda and Niger;

1. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and ratified the Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble objectives.

2. Calls upon all Member States to support the efforts of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its formative phase and to provide it with moral and material support.

3. Urges Member States and institutions in the Islamic world to support the Islamic programme for mother and child care in the Muslim family and to contribute to the consolidation of the Programme of Assistance to the Refugees in the Muslim world in accordance with its priorities, on a voluntary basis.

4. *Requests* the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to contribute to the financing of the health and social programmes of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in the areas of the Islamic world where they are most urgently needed.

5. *Approves* the Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

20CSDR17
DISKET FINAL-CS

Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/20-C
ON THE
WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-ISLAMIC SCHOOLS.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendation made by the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools;

Having considered the report submitted by the Federation and the note it sent to the Islamic Development Bank indicating:-

1. The measures taken in implementation of the resolution of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers: printing school books (primary education) for the children of Afghan Mujahideen, in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank and the Iqra'a Welfare Institution in Jeddah;

2. The agreement of the Federation to earmark the balance of the donation deposited at the Bank disbursed by the Board of Governors ($200,000) two-hundred thousand dollars for the children of Afghan Mujahideen and ($300,000) three-hundred thousand dollars to complete the construction of the Open Complementary Studies Institution in Khartoum to cater for children from Islamic Schools in Africa. The Conference had recommended assistance therefor.

1. Urges the Member States, the General Secretariat, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Institutions and Organizations support the plans of the Federation and its programmes and provide it with all possible assistance.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to report to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on measures taken as regards Resolution No.2/19-(C) on the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools, its activities and projects.

3. *Reaffirms* the necessity of providing assistance to the World Council for examinations of Islamic Schools established by the Federation, in cooperation with the Federation of Islamic universities to prepare the examinations for public Islamic Schools under the auspices of accredited universities.

CS-DR18
DISK FINAL-CS

Y/Eg.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/20-C
ON THE
EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES AND OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the educational situation in the occupied territories;

1. Condemns the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories aimed at depriving the Palestinian people and Syrian citizens of education opportunities, and impose on them a policy of making them ignorant aimed at obliterating their national identity and divorcing them from their culture and history as well as distorting their civilization so as to serve the purposes of occupation.

2. Urges the concerned international bodies and specialized institutions to confront this policy which violates international laws and conventions and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

3. Recommends that international efforts be intensified to force Israeli occupation authorities to open schools and universities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories for Palestinian students, which were closed by those authorities more than three years ago.

4. Recommends to the General Secretariat to continue coordinating with the efforts of the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies, especially, UNESCO, aimed at ensuring the necessary support for developing and modernizing educational programmes in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

5. Urges OIC Member States to extend the necessary facilities for Palestinian and Syrian students to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutions so as to help them proceed with their university education.

6. Affirms the necessity of implementing the recommendation which calls on the administrations of Islamic universities to receive training and academic missions from the universities of the Occupied Territories to work for short periods in their respective universities.

7. Underlines the need to support Al-Quds Al-Sharif Open University in view of its vital importance to strengthen the steadfastness of Palestinians and enable them to proceed with their university education.

8. Recommends to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to the universities of the Occupied Territories in implementation of the resolutions of successive Islamic Conferences and to establish a Centre for Higher Studies in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

20csdr19
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 21/20-C
ON THE
TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
WITH
UNIVERSITIES IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the Twinning of Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories with Member States' universities;

1. Calls on Member States to implement operative paragraph (1) of Resolution 5/19-C on twinning of Palestinian universities with the universities of OIC member states, adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Affirms the resolutions and recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which call for the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twinning relations between Islamic universities and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to confront the Zionist Enemy and its designs, and to carry out its educational mission in the best manner.

3. Requests contribution to qualify Palestinian youth in the universities of Member States and exchange educational delegations with the universities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories aimed at helping them to strengthen their steadfastness in their homeland, and to bar the execution of the Zionist design aimed at deporting Palestinians outside their homeland.

20CSDR20
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 22/20-C
ON
PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER OF THE CITY OF AL QUDS AL-SHARIF, ITS HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412 H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the preservation of the Islamic Character of Al -Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage.

1. *Condemns* the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy, especially the policies aimed at establishing more settlements and transferring hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others to the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which aim at causing serious changes in its demographic character and eventual Judaization, which constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and relevant U.N. and Security Council resolutions.

2. *Requests* the continuation of action on all Islamic and international levels to force the Israeli Enemy to rescind its decision to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and affirm its Arab identity and Islamic character, as well as to reject its annexation and Judaization in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, especially the Security Council's Resolutions 465 and 478.

3. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue coordinating with international bodies and institutions, especially UNESCO, in order to prevent the occupation authorities from demolishing the buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Precinct, and to cease the excavations which are carried out, especially to the south of Al-Quds Holy Precinct, aimed at the destruction of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the so-called Temple of Solomon in its place.

4. *Recommends* the convening of an information symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the responsibility of

the Israeli forces of occupation to safeguard the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and ensure the freedom of practising religions therein.

20csdr21
disket Final-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 23/20-C
ON THE
TEACHING OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the teaching of the History and Geography of Palestine;

1- Commends the efforts exerted by the Committee entrusted with preparing the curriculum for teaching the history and geography of Palestine and calls on the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curriculum to the Member States in implementation of Resolution 14/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2- Invites all educational bodies and institutions in the Member States to effectively contribute to the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine approved for the three levels. The aim is to inform Islamic Ummah generations on the land of Palestine, the rights of its Arab and Muslim people, and safeguarding its Islamic and historic heritage, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3- Appeals to OIC Member States and Islamic Development Bank to contribute to the costs of financing the printing of the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of Non-Arabic-Speaking States.

20CSDR22
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 24/20-C
ON
DA'WAH ACTIVITIES AND REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION OF ISLAMIC ACTION.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August, 1991),

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Also recalling the various resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note of the recommendation of the First Meeting of Representatives of Da'wah Organs in Member States;

Having examined the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General;

1. Recommends to all Islamic institutions to cooperate with the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.

2. Approves the formation of a Committee of experts to formulate a Draft Strategy for Joint Islamic Action in the field of Islamic Da'wah.

3. Requests the Islamic centres and the centres of the Dawah to educate the Pilgrims regarding the rites and obligations of Pilgrimage before they arrive at the Holy Places.

4. Requests:

(a) The Secretary General to organise a second meeting of representatives of the institutions in charge of Da'wah activities in the Member States.

(b) To organize a World Symposium on Islamic Da'wah - methods, obstacles and solutions, in one of the Member States, a symposium that should be held periodically every two years with the participation of leading intellectuals and Dawis in the world in order to contribute their rich experience.

(c) A periodic world symposium be convened in one of the non-Islamic states at least once every two years to which Dawis from various countries should be invited.

(d) Further consideration be given to the obstacles facing Islamic Da'wa and effective ways to overcome them.

5. Calls on Islamic States to establish more Islamic Centres throughout the world.

6. Calls for the translation and publication of the Da'wah books and studies.

7. Reaffirms the importance of encouraging the teaching of Arabic language as the language of the Quran.

8. Reaffirms the importance of promoting the Da'wah education and training of women by holding special courses, symposiums and seminars for them.

9. Calls for the preparation of Da'wah programmes and encourage the dialogue with the Christians and the acquisition of films and cassettes on Islam for distribution to non-Muslims.

10. Recommends that more scholarships should be provided to African Muslim students and to Muslim students in the non-Islamic countries in order to enable them to continue their students in Islamic and Arabic Universities.

20CSDR24
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 25/20-C
ON THE
UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC FESTIVALS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, for the establishment of a Unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of Lunar months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat in support of the action aimed at unifying the Hijri Calendar and the Islamic Festivals:

1. *Invites* all Member States and Islamic institutions to use the time schedules prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar as a basis for their own calendar.

2. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to uniformly observe Friday as the weekly holiday and to use the Hijri date.

3. *Calls upon* all the Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to make efforts by jurisprudents in consultation with the astronomers to achieve results for unifying the Hijri Calendar.

4. *Reiterates* the invitation to the Member States, which have not yet joined the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar to do so and to actively participate in its periodic meetings with a view to maximizing coordination among Islamic States in respect of the unification of the beginnings of lunar months and of Islamic Festivals.

5. *Expresses* its thanks, once again, to the Secretariat of the Committee in the Republic of Turkey for having voluntarily prepared the Calendar upto 1413H.

20CSDR25
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 26/20-C
ON THE
COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE SEERAH AND SUNNAH CENTRE IN UNIVERSITY OF AL-AZHAR AL-SHARIF AND OIC

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Recalling Resolution 21/19-CS of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Cooperation between the Seerah and Sunnah Centre in the University of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and the Organization of Islamic Conference, stressing the great importance attached to the study, verification and publication of works on Al-Sunnah Al-Sharif in the service of Islam and Moslems;

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the commendable efforts made by Al-Azhar Al-Sharif for the achievement of these objectives, as well as the fulfilment by the Seerah and Sunnah Centre of its mission at Al-Azhar University using the most advanced scientific techniques.

2. *Expresses* its support for the close cooperation between the OIC General Secretariat and the Seerah and Sunnah Centre towards consolidating its efforts and achieving the desired coordination between the OIC and its relevant organs on the one hand and the Centre on the other.

3. *Requests* the Secretary General to continue the on-going contacts with the Centre according to an agreed schedule, within the context of coordination between the General Secretariat and the Centre, and to report on the subject to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference.

20CSDR29
DISK: FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 27/20-C
ON
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the proposed establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Also noting the statement made by the representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Recognizing the keen interest expressed by a number of Member States in the Committee regarding the project;

Reiterating the importance attached to setting up of an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre and its great usefulness to the health sector in OIC Member States.

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its on-going contacts with Member States in order to elicit views and comments on the subject and to arrange an evaluation of proposed project relating to its technical and financial aspects through experts in this field.

2. Also requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the subject to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20CSDR27
DISKET FINAL-CS

Egeh

RESOLUTION NO. 28/20-C
ON THE
UNIFIED STAND ON SACRILEGIOUS ACTS AGAINST ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES AND VALUES

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Just and Durable Peace Through Dialogue and Cooperation Among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 to 8 August 1991),

Inspired by the heavenly teachings of the Holy Quran, the True Islamic religion, the religion of mercy, brotherhood, selflessness, justice and message to mankind at large;

Emphasizing the profound veneration of the Muslims for the Holy Quran, Messenger of Islam, Mohammed (Allah's prayers and peace be upon him), the Prophets, the angels, the revered members of the Prophet's family, descendants and companions and the Holy Mosque at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the Holy Mosque, at Madina Al-Munawwarah and the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa and all the other Islamic holy places;

Convinced that the teachings of the most venerable Prophet and the injunctions of the Holy Quran as well as the sound Islamic systems provide the best guarantee for the good life, happiness, complementarity and successes of human society on earth and in the hereafter;

Declaring that according to the foundations of the Islamic creed, sacrifice for the sake of preserving the sanctity of Islamic holy places, are dearest and most sublime than any thing else, and stressing its absolute conviction that it is incumbent upon it to fulfil its Islamic duty by adopting a firm attitude towards those who belittle the beliefs of religion of Muslims;

Reaffirming and Recalling the special declaration and Resolution adopted by the 18th and 19th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in Riyadh and Cairo respectively on the unified Islamic stand against any insult or blasphemy, and the need to take the necessary measures to combat such acts, as referred to in the above mentioned declaration; and resolution;

1. Strongly denounces any individual or official stand in support of any insult directed against the sanctities of revealed religions; and takes exception to disregarding such insults as are directed against moral and human

principles, cultural values and the religious beliefs of the majority of people, under the pretext of allowing the freedom of belief, expression and writing and respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the unanimous opinion of all the Ulema that any insult, show of disrespect or slighting of the great Prophets, the Holy Quran, the authentic Books of Sunnah of the most revered Prophet, his noble family and his devoted companions, constitutes a most sacrilegious act, and those who commit such acts are definitely apostates.

3. *Pays tribute* to all Muslim and non-Muslim as well as personalities, centers, organizations and governments who, motivated by their Islamic and human obligations and being aware of their cultural message and moral principles, stood up to violation of the religious sanctities of divine religions and against any political or other pressures.

4. *Calls on* Member States of the United Nations and all other international organizations to contribute to the preservation of the cultural heritage of all creeds.

5. *Urges* Member States to request their representatives throughout the world, to follow up this important issue and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the OIC Secretary General in this respect.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General to study the possiblity of including in the work programme of Islamic Fiqh Academy the subject of drawing up of an international instrument on respecting the Islamic Values and Sanctities, and submit a report on this subject.

7. *Pays* tribute, once again, for the efforts of the Ministers of Culture and Information of Member States and all institutions of the OIC for their efforts aimed at preparing the Strategy for Culture and Information to preserve the Islamic Ummah from all campaigns of denigration.

8. *Urges the member states* to take the necessary measures, in accordance with their existing national laws and regulations, in respect of publishing houses and their holding companies to ban the publishing and sale of any information material or publications prejudicial to Islam.

9. *Decides* to consider the issue at the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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ANNEX V

Resolutions on organic statutory and general questions

INDEX

NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	RESOLUTION 1/20-ORG Functioning of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Subsidiary Organs, the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions	247
2.	RESOLUTION 2/20-ORG Scientific Council of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD)	251
3.	RESOLUTION 3/20-ORG Cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.	252
4.	RESOLUTION 4/20-ORG Cooperation between the OIC and International and Regional Organisations.	256
5.	RESOLUTION 5/20-ORG First Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities under the High Patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.	258
6.	RESOLUTION 6/20-ORG The Setting up of a Reflection Committee to Ponder on the Islamic World and the new changes in the World arena.	260
7.	RESOLUTION 7/20-ORG Renewal of the mandate of the Members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.	262
8.	RESOLUTION 8/20-ORG The date of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	263
9.	RESOLUTION 9/20-ORG Date and Venue of the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers	264

RESOLUTION NO. 1/20-ORG ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Referring to the provisions of the OIC Charter;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration and Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Realizing the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more active and dynamic role with a view to achieving the objectives of the Charter and to consolidate Islamic solidarity and cooperation;

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat, to the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions in order to respond effectively to the requirements of joint Islamic action;

Recalling its previous resolutions, particularly resolutions 6/18 AF and 1/19-ORG adopted respectively by the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General presented in consultation with the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of resolution 1/19-ORG and its Annexes (I to IV) contained in document ICFM/20-91/ORG.D-9;

Having also taken cognizance of the report and recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Tehran from 8 to 12 June 1991;

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of subsidiary organs in order to rationalize their functioning and management and enhance their effectiveness;

Deeply concerned by the serious financial crisis besetting the Organization and its various institutions for several years, and taking cognizance of the Report and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Experts Committee on the accumulation of Member States' arrears in mandatory contributions, held in Jeddah from 13 to 14 July 1991;

Emphasizing the need to provide the Organization, the Subsidiary Organs, the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions the means whereby they can accomplish their mission in the service of Islam and Muslims;

1. _Expresses_ its highest appreciation to His Excellency Amr Moussa, Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, for his diligent follow up and directives aimed at implementing Resolution 1/19-ORG on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Subsidiary Organs, and the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions.

2. _Expresses_ its appreciation for the measures and initiatives taken by the Secretary General with a view to rationalizing the functioning and management of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and enhance its effectiveness.

3. _Invites_ the Secretary General to pursue his efforts with a view to submitting to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference his conception of a strategy for joint Islamic action on the basis of the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarammah and the Plan of Action for strengthening economic cooperation among member states adopted by the Third Islamic Summit.

4. _Takes note_ of the Recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs, held in Tehran from 8 to 12 June 1991, and invites the Secretary General to convene as early as possible the meeting of the Experts group to finalize the draft Framework Statute of the subsidiary organs and the draft Rules of Procedure of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and submit the conclusions of this meeting to the Sixth Islamic Summit.

5. _Decides_ with the exception of IFSTAD, to extend until its 21st session the terms of membership of the Governing Boards and Scientific Councils of the Subsidiary Organs.

6. _Invites_ the Secretary General to pursue his consultations with a view to finalizing the draft Rules of Procedure for the Standing and similar Committees and submit the conclusions of his consultations to the Sixth Islamic Summit.

7. _Commends_ the efforts made by the OIC Secretary General to consolidate and widen the scope of coordination and cooperation within the institutional family of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and _approves_ the

recommendations of the second annual Meeting on Coordination at the level of the responsible officials of the subsidiary organs and the specialized and affiliated institutions, held under the chairmanship of the Secretary General, in Istanbul, on 3 August 1991.

8. Adopts the report and recommendations of the Committee set up to consider the problem of the accumulation of arrears in the contributions of Member States, and Declares, in this regard, that the financial year 1991-1992 should not show any arrears in contributions.

9. Decides to establish a Special Ministerial Committee to be presided over by the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; and composed of the Foreign Ministers of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Senegal and the Secretary General, with a view to engaging in consultation with the countries concerned in order to ensure their commitment to settle their arrears, and submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit.

10. Invites the Secretary General to further consider ways and means to ensure regular financing of the budget and activities of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs and to submit as soon as possible a report thereon.

11. Urges Member States to honour their financial commitments toward the specialized institutions and continue to provide voluntary contributions in support of the laudable activities of the affiliated institutions.

12. Invites those Member States, which have not yet completed the necessary formalities for their adherence to the various institutions of the Organization to do so.

13. Takes note with great interest the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary General (ICFM/20-91/ORG/D.9) and in particular in paragraphs 6(b) and 6(c) with a view to activating the cooperation in the fields of food and agriculture and of Islamic action in favour of Muslim communities and minorities, and invites the Secretary General to submit appropriate recommendations to the Sixth Islamic Summit.

14. Requests the Secretary General to engage in consultations with the subsidiary organs and the specialized and affiliated institutions with a view to identifying the various human, material, financial and technical potentials in order to implement their respective programmes of work, taking into account the principles of interaction, interdependence and cooperation within the institutional family.

15. Decides to strengthen sectoral cooperation as well as cooperation at the level of programmes among the various organs and institutions involved in similar fields and Decides that each organ, centre or institution shall be represented at Boards of Directors, Executive Councils or General Assemblies in their own fields of competence on a reciprocal basis.

16. Requests the Secretary General to pursue the implementation of the other provisions of Resolution No: 6/18-AF of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and of Resolution No: 1/19-ORG of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

17. Requests the Secretary General in consultation with the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/20-ORG
ON THE
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT (IFSTAD)

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Notes with satisfaction the keen attention and solicitude shown both by His Excellency Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Scientific Council and the OIC Secretary General for the efficiency, strengthening and development of IFSTAD;

Referring to paragraph 2, Article V of IFSTAD Charter which provides for the renewal of one third of the membership of the Scientific Council of the Foundation once every three years;

Noting with satisfaction the manifest desire of Member States to participate more effectively in the activities of IFSTAD;

Taking into account the new composition of the Scientific Council as proposed by the OIC Secretary General in accordance with IFSTAD Charter;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the issue referred to in ICFM/20-91/ORG.7 Rev.1;

1. Approves the new membership of IFSTAD Scientific Consultative Council composed of eminent scientists from the following Member States: Egypt, The Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey, in addition to the OIC Secretary General and IFSTAD Director General.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/20-ORG ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4 - 8 August 1991),

Having heard the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Taking into account the desire of both Organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which encourage activities carried out through regional cooperation to promote the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

Noting with satisfaction the first sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat in April 1991;

Noting also the encouraging progress made in seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other cooperation areas;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the objectives and principles of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation through specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation;

Recognizing the actual need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the basic specialized agencies of the two organizations;

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject in particular Resolution No.46/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/8 of October 18, 1989 and resolution 45/9 of October 25, 1990;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary-General.

2. Further takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on Development of Human Resources, Basic Education and Training and urges that cooperation in this field be continued with a view to implementing those conclusions and recommendations in cooperation with the United Nations system, particularly the multidimensional basic education and training programme in the field of human resources in Islamic countries;

3. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in order to achieve the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consolidate its mechanism of cooperation with the United Nations system in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as issues of international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to broaden the scope of their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various institutions,

particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6. Recommends that a meeting of the focal points of the OIC and its specialized agencies and of the UN System be convened in 1992 with a view to conducting consultations between the two organizations concerned.

7. Urges the United Nations institutions, especially the main agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to broaden the scope of their cooperation.

8. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

9. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations, on a regular basis between the representatives of the two Secretariats for the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action.

10. Requests the OIC Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly as regards the follow-up assigned to the Bureau of the sectoral meeting on the development of human resources held in Rabat in April, 1991 as well as in the areas of environment, disaster relief and Science and Technology, as recommended by the 1984 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations.

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the OIC Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the

Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations.

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-first session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

20ORGDR5
DISK ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO.4/20-ORG
ON THE
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram, 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Having considered the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General on cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous OIC Conferences, particularly Resolution 35/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the OIC and the League of Arab States have mutually expressed the desire to consolidate their cooperation in compliance with the agreement they signed in June 1989 in Tunis;

Desirous to strengthen and develop cooperation between the OIC and the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

Taking into consideration that the OIC wishes to further strengthen its cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement, and other international and regional organizations, within its endeavours to reach solutions for world problems related to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization and anti-racism, the fulfilment of the basic rights of individuals and peoples, and the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of justice and fairness;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Secretary General's report on the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations and requests him to pursue and intensity his efforts in that direction.

2. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to further expand such cooperation and the current coordination between the OIC and the League of Arab States in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

3. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to further intensify his contacts with the OAU with a view to concluding the cooperation and coordination agreement currently under consideration by Member States of both the Organizations to serve their common interests.

4. Requests the OIC Secretary General to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the Non-Aligned Movement, to serve the common interests of both Organizations.

5. Notes with appreciation the proposal made by the Secretary General to organize a tripartite meeting at the highest level between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab States with a view to identifying prospects for joint cooperation and strengthening joint Islamic action in the context of the new changes occurring on the international scene.

6. Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ORGDR5
DISK ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO.5/20-ORG ON THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TWO HOLY MOSQUES, KING FAHD IBN ABDUL-AZIZ AL-SAUD

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991)

Recalling the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Proceeding from the relevant provisions of the historic Declaration of Makkah Al Mukarramah, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, which proclaimed the solemn commitment of the leaders of the Islamic Ummah to improve the living conditions of Islamic communities and minorities in non-Member States;

Stressing the privileged position of Muslim communities and minorities within the Islamic Ummah and the importance of their contribution to the universality of Islam;

Deeply concerned by the difficult circumstances of Muslim communities and minorities throughout the world;

Aware that the challenges and pressures confronting these millions of men and women aim at annihilating their faith, distorting their identity and Islamic culture and denying them the enjoyment of their basic rights as recognized and stipulated in international Conventions and Charters;

Determined, to ensure, full respect for the independence and sovereignty of States, the improvement of the condition of Islamic communities and minorities, the defense of their rights and the protection of their faith, their identity and Islamic culture, in order to enable them to make a positive contribution to the general advancement of the societies among which they live;

Having taken note of the Secretary General's Report on the implementation of Resolution 1/19-ORG(ICFM/20-91/ORG/D.9), and of his Report on Muslim Communities in Non-Member States;

Having also taken note of the announcement made by His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, to sponsor the convening in Makkah Al-Mukarramah of an International Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to examine their problems and seek solutions thereto;

1. _Welcomes_ with gratitude and appreciation the generous offer of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, to host on the blessed soil of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and within the sacred premises of the Kaaba in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the First Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to seek solutions to the problems facing them and explore future prospects.

2. _Expresses_ its warmest thanks and consideration to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for his historic initiative and COMMENDS the laudable efforts of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in favour of Muslim Communities and Minorities in particular and of Muslims in general.

3. _Invites_ the Secretary General to convene this Conference as early as possible, in consultation with the host country and submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit.

ORG-DR5
DISK ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO. 6/20-ORG
ON THE
SETTING UP OF A REFLECTION COMMITTEE TO PONDER ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD AND THE NEW CHANGES IN THE WORLD ARENA

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24-28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter;

Proceeding from the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah, particularly those calling upon the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its Member States to make use of their solidarity in order to seek to safeguard and consolidate their national sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, and to preserve the identity and culture of their peoples as well as their fundamental rights to economic progress and social well-being, away from any coercion or constraint;

Taking note of the changes which have occurred in the international arena and which are characterized by a new and dynamic approach to relations among States, communities, groupings and people;

Being keen to defend the interests of Member States in the face of new geo-political and economic groupings throughout the world;

Being aware of the human, cultural and material potentialities of the Islamic world, its rich historical heritage and strategic location;

Being convinced that the recent events witnessed in the world require, given their importance, the expeditious establishment of a New Islamic Order through a new approach based on favourable atmosphere of cooperation and dialogue;

Being further convinced of the vital necessity for Member States to play a constructive role in the collective search for a new world order based on respect of international law, of human rights and of the rights of peoples and nations, as well as on the promotion of the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations Organization and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as various international conventions favouring dialogue, concertation, interdependence and mutual respect;

1. Sets up a High Level Committee consisting of the following countries: Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Uganda, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Turkey and the Secretary General.

2. Entrusts the Committee with the task of defining an approach and laying down an Action Plan and new working methods likely to enable the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its Member States to play a more active role at world level during the current decade.

3. Requests the Secretary to invite all Member States to give their views and conceptions on the new world order and the role of the Islamic States therein, so as to realize the positive contribution, comprehensive participation and consensus of all the member-states, preparatory to the meeting of the Committee.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the findings of the Committee and the views and conceptions he receives to the Preparatory Meeting of Foreign Ministers, for consideration for submission to the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal in December 1991.

ORG-DR9
DISK: ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO. 7/20-ORG
ON
RENEWAL OF THE MANDATE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Statute of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Taking note of the recommendation of the Sixteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Tehran, 8-12 June 1991) regarding the extension of the mandates of the Governing Boards, Scientific or other Councils of the Subsidiary Organs;

Taking note also of the Report of the Secretary General on the election of members of the Governing Boards, Scientific and other Councils, under reference ICFM/20-91/ORG/D7/Rev.1;

Referring to the report of the President of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

1. Decides to renew the mandate of the following members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund:

Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Tunisia.

ORG-DR6
Disk ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO.8/20-ORG ON THE DATE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, notably Articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the rules of procedure for the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the General Secretariat;

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Resolution No.1/19-ORG on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, and notably its paragraph 17, setting the third week of the month of April of each year for holding the regular sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having noted with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Sudan to host the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. *Expresses* its deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Sudan for the generous offer.

2. *Decides* that the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in Khartoum in the Republic of Sudan at a date to be fixed by consultations between the host country and the Secretary General in 1992.

3. *Entrusts* the Secretary General, in accordance with the technical, administrative and financial procedures in force, and in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Sudan, to take the necessary steps for convening the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the scheduled date.

ORGDR7
DISK ORG-F

RESOLUTION NO. 9/20-ORG
ON THE
DATE AND VENUE OF THE TWENTY SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of just and durable peace through dialogue and cooperation among Member States and respect for international legitimacy) held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 24 to 28 Muharram 1412H (4-8 August 1991),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, notably articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the Rules of Procedure for the Meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the General Secretariat;

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Resolution No.1/19-ORG on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, and notably its paragraph 17, setting the third week of the month of April of each year for holding the regular sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having noted with appreciation the offer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. EXPRESSES its deep gratitude to the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its generous offer.

2. DECIDES that the Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan during the third week of April 1993.

3. ENTRUSTS the Secretary General, in accordance with the technical, administrative and financial procedures in force, and in consultation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to take the necessary steps for convening the Twenty Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the scheduled date.